THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 59 PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 27.

Minister Johnson's Visit to Disraeli —"La Lanterne" on the Napoleon Dynasty — American Treatment of Chinese Emigrants.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival of the steamship City of London at New York yesterday, we have European advices to Aug. 27.

GREAT BRITAIN.

John Bright on Radical Dissensions.

The following letter was received in Dewsbury from Mr. John Bright, M. P.:—

ROCHDALE, August 19—Dear Mr. Cossham:—I see that you are menaced with an opposition and some disunion at Dewsbury. I am sorry to see this, because disunion in a party is weakness, and often admits the enemy to a triumph to which he has no just claim. If you were second in the field I should urge you to retire; and I am sure you would prefer to retire rather than to divide and weaken the party in whose ranks you have all your life been. I know nothing of your opponent (Sergeant Simon, of the Northern Circuit) except this—that he can not be a more trustworthy and liberal politician than you are. If he has come into the field after you, professing mainly the same principles, but dividing the party—therefore weakening it—I hope he will be prevailed upon to consider the interests of the party as more important than his own claims upon any portion of the constituency. Dewsbury is a new borough, and its electors are about to vote for the first time. The workingmen will remember that without union there is no strength, and that a breach in the liberal party now may, and probably will, breed a contention which may not be healed for many years. If the whole body of liberals act well together now, their course in future will be easy and their power unassailable. I am not writing against your opponent, for I know nothing of him. I write only in the interests of our common principles, and the great objects for which we are striving, which can only be damaged when two liberal candidates are in opposition to each other, and causing animosity where there ought to be union and friendship. Excuse me for troubling you with this note, and believe me always sincerely yours,

To Handel Cossham, Esq. JOHN BRIGHT.

Minister Johnson's Visit to Disraeli.

The Cork (Ireland) *Herald*, of August 27, speaking of Minister Johnson's visit to Mr. Disraeli, says:—The new United States Minister has gone on a visit to the Prime Minister, at his country seat, in Buckinghamshire. Disraeli, who is too well acquainted with the foibles of hun an nature not to gauge the potency of soft solder with an indigenous Yankee, is evidently bent on bottling up Reverdy Johnson. America, because she is dreaded, is now, however, apparently in high favor in country circles, and it is a n arked tribute to her success that her representatives at the present moment meet with as liberal hospitality as that which awaited the Southern envoys in those times when Mr. Gladstone affirmed that "the United States had ceased to exi t."

The Burlingame-China Mission.

The London *Standard* (Ministerial-journal of August 26) has the following:—

The treatment which the Chinese experience in California is such as to shame a Christian land. Had the crimes of which we read been perpetrated upon negroes in the South the radical papers in this country, no less than in America, would have been in a white heat of passion. As it is, they are all but silent on the subject. But the *Tribune* has employed a special correspondent in California, Mr. Mark Twain, and he sends an account which Mr. Horace Greeley cannot publish without acknowledging that brutality towards an "inferior race" is possible in other parts of the country besides the South. Mr. Twain says that he has seen dogs set on a Chinaman in the streets of San Francisco, and men standing around enjoying the sport as if they were at a bull fight. "I have seen," he says, "troops of boys assault a Chinaman with stones when he was walking quietly along about his business, and send him bruised and bleeding home." Yet the in migration of Chinese amounts to about a thousand a week. The Americans contend that one object of their additional treaty with China is to guarantee protection for these new comers and to prevent them being treated as outcasts. It might also have been admitted that Mr. Burlingame's mission is intended chiefly to add glory and profit to the United States. All other considerations are secondary to that. Mr. Burlingame, however, will shortly arrive in this country to explain his errand to Lord Stanley, and it would be scarcely fair to condemn his mission utterly without hearing an authoritative statement of its purposes and designs.

The Recent Eclipse of the Sun.

In the Mathematical and Physical Science section of the British Association, on the 25th ult., Admiral Manneys, President of the Royal Astronomical Society, took occasion to refer to the recent eclipse of the sun, and the several expeditions which had been despatched from various countries to India to make observations respecting it. He remarked that so much attention had lately been paid to spectrum analysis that it was hoped it would be possible to arrive at some knowledge of the constitution of the sun or its atmosphere, or of both, and much anxiety was felt to know whether anything had been remarked with regard to certain red protuberances on the sun when eclipsed. These, in fact, formed the main subject of observation, and he had the satisfaction to receive that morning from Dr. Janssen, who was at the head of the expedition which had been sent out to India from Paris, the following telegram:—"Aug. 21, 1868. Eclipse. Observed protuberances. Spectrum very remarkable and unexpected. Protuberances of a gaseous nature."

FRANCE.

The Seizure of "La Lanterne."

The *Pays*, speaking of the number of the *Lanterne* recently seized, says.—

"The perusal of this number inspires us with profound disgust. This time, as on the last occasion, it is to the Emperor personally that the insult and outrage are addressed. Religion has also a special share in the abuse. The Archbishop of Paris, that noble and courageous prelate, who enjoys universal esteem, undergoes the penalty of his courage, his nobleness of heart, and elevation of mind. We feel ashamed for our country, simply at the idea that foreigners will judge by one man all the others. If even talent and wit were shown in these miserable lucubrations one might deplore the fact of a great personality being misguided. But it is not so. The writing is lame, trivial, and common. There is not even the excuse of smartness. Decidedly, M. Rochefort is only a feroe writer run mad, and this Marat is only a stage one from the Delassements-Comiques. In one word, it is the author of the 'Vieillasse de Brididi' giving his opinion on the destinies of his country. Let the mountebanks applaud, it is their affair and their duty. But serious people have only one course to pursue—to vail their faces and call for the police. That is what we do."

M. Rochefort on the Reigning Dynasty.

In the issue of *La Lanterne* newspaper, No. 12, published in Brussels, but seized on the French frontier when sent for circulation in the Empire, M. Rochefort publishes several articles, short and stinging, on the reigning dynasty of the Bonapartes.

One is headed "The Empress abuses her position." The writer says:—Being already on the threshold of my second youth, my first having been passed amid the tinsel of despotism, I was extremely surprised at seeing the young Queen of Belgium driving her own light carriage, drawn by four small ponies, and saluting in a friendly manner all those who raised their hats. The simple allurements and the perfectly modest bearing of this young and charming Queen seem to express that—I have no pretensions to be a political woman; I reign, but I do not ignore that others govern for me, and I have no desire to take their place. Ah! here we are far enough from the sovereigns who from the summit of their false head dresses preside at councils, select ministers, organize distant expeditions, and, while living sumptuously, despatch soldiers to be killed, in order to please the Archbishop of Granada or the Sister Patrocinto.

Another reads, "Absurdity of the French Constitution," and runs:—It appears that the British constitution forbids the sovereign from speaking about politics. The French constitution is less severe, and only refuses this privilege to newspaper editors.

A third is entitled "Robbery of the Nation," which says:—Monday, August 10.—Seventy-six years ago to-day (in 1792) the people pillaged the Tuileries. To-day it is exactly the contrary.

A fourth M. Rochefort heads "Unpopularity of the French Government," and writes:—All the arrests in the world will not weaken the effect of the lesson given to the Tuileries. What revolutionary idea could have possessed you to send the hope of your France (not mine) to be directly hissed by the students? You ought to have been aware of your unpopularity, particularly among young people. If you had consulted me you would never have committed that error—that is, unless you intend it as a provocation on your part; unless you cherish the idea of recommencing the 2d of December with children, under the pretext that you have so well succeeded with grown people. Your system is so sympathetic that you have found means for even infancy to revolt, and you would do well now to construct a Mazas for insurgents of the tender age of three years and a half. And I am prosecuted as being a dangerous man! It is you who ought to be condemned for driving students to hate each other.

Election Votes in Past Years.

The Paris *Epoque* publishes a curious document, consisting of a table giving the results of the partial elections in France since 1863, with the number of votes in favor of the opposition and government candidates in the same circumscriptions at the last general election. In the constituencies referred to, which number fifty-two, the official candidates, who in 1863 obtained 1,032 367 votes, received only 849,759, while 525,290 have been given to the opposition aspirants, in place of 307,295 in 1863. Therefore, since the general election, and in fifty-two circumscriptions alone, the Government has lost 182,608 votes, while its opponents have gained 218,000, constituting nearly double the number they obtained five years back. On examining the definite results it is found that thirty-six candidates of the administration have been elected to sixteen independents.

GERMANY.

Military Conferences at St. Petersburg.

It now leaks out that the principal motive for the military conference in St. Petersburg, soon to take place, is the invention of a new musket with explosive projectile, made by Herr Dreyse, Jr., son of the inventor of the needle-gun. It seems that this musket, intended as Prussia's reply to the French revolving gun, is looked upon by Russia as very dangerous—hence its desire to have it abolished. The construction of this "grenade" musket is said to be the following:—Its calibre about three-quarters of an inch, the projectile of iron, shaped like a plum, about two inches long and loaded with powder. The charge of the musket is about one and a quarter ounces, the weight of the projectile three ounces, and its velocity such that it explodes at a distance of over two thousand yards. The ammunition is in other respects the same as that of the needle-gun and the method of firing is also similar. At the Prussian factory of Sommerda large quantities of these muskets are in process of completion.

The Queen of Prussia.

The Queen of Prussia is still staying at Coblentz, and it is yet uncertain whether she will proceed to Baden for the benefit of her health, or return forthwith to this city or Sans-Souci. In any case she will not accompany the King in his projected journey to the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein any more than she has hitherto joined him in his visits to Hanover, Nassau, etc. etc. The King's reception at Wiesbaden was a most enthusiastic one, though he did not stay there long. It seems that this watering place and Kissengen have become favorite resorts of crowned heads, and the *elite* of fashion in preference to the far-famed Baden. One does not jostle, as in former years, at each step, a king, a grand duke, duke, or prince, or get oneself entangled in the train of a princess. The only kingly blood to be observed on the Baden promenade belongs to the house of Savoie-Piemont, and flows in the veins of the "knightly" Crown Prince of Italy and his spouse who, in their European journey, have made Baden-Baden a station of rest.

AUSTRIA.

The Projected Attempt to Assassinate M. Deak.

The Hungarian journals give the following details of the projected attempt on the life of M. Deak. The *Hon* states that the municipal authority of Pesth had received an anonymous letter announcing that the deputy referred to would be shot within the month. The *Pesti Naplo* declares that it had for some time past been informed of the conspiracy, but had not thought right to publish the facts. As, however, the affair is made public, it rectified the account given by saying that the anonymous communication was sent to M. Demokos, deputy, and contained the name of the intended assassin. The residence of the person indicated having been searched, papers were discovered which led to his arrest. The *Naplo* adds that "the whole affair is without importance, as the accused is a student of heated imagination."

THE CANDIDATES.

The Speeches of Seymour and Grant.

General Lyon, in a recent speech, alluding to the fall of Vicksburg, and Seymour's 4th of July, 1863, address, said:—

There was the contrast between the loyalty and statesmanship of the two men on two different occasions. So it followed on clear through the war, and Mr. Seymour continued declaring that it was unconstitutional, and in 1864, at Chicago, when the Convention convened there—on the 3d day of August I believe it was—he being President of that Convention, it was declared in that Convention that four years of war to restore the Union had proved to be a failure, and that a further prosecution of the war would lead to anarchy and misrule. That was the language of that Convention, and of Horatio Seymour, as its President.

When the result of it was heard in the armies, you could hear the shouts on the other side of the lines among the Rebels. On our side, just at daybreak next morning they heard our shout. It was not a rebel yell, that made night or day hideous, it was the sound of loyal artillery, that made them obey the Constitution and the laws of the land. And we followed it up, making these same kind of speeches, under this man, Grant, until Lee and Johnston surrendered to him and Sherman, and the whole armies of the Confederate States and the Rebellion was wiped out, and Grant came marching home at the head of the army with the laural wreaths upon his brow, and upon the brow of each and every veteran, with tears rolling down their cheeks, because they had left far away from home their brothers that had given up their lives that their country might live. As they came home and met the loyal millions with open arms, cheer after cheer went up from the crowds, and on the old Capitol, on Capitol Hill, in Washington, was written in large letters there as we marched down Pennsylvania avenue, "There is but one debt this Government can never pay, and that is the debt of gratitude that it owes to the loyal men that saved this country in its hour of trial." The people were glad.

GEORGIA.

The Expulsion of the Colored Members from the Legislature.

The Augusta *Republican* says:—

"Our despatches state that the colored members of the House were ousted yesterday. This will take no one by surprise. We were prepared for it. Indeed, since the keynote of revolution was sounded by Frank Blair, and re-echoed by Cobb, Toombs, and Hill, we have been prepared for any act of treason to the State or resolution against the Government. It will not suffice for gentlemen to say that negroes ought not to be permitted to hold office. The negro is contessedly a citizen, and the Constitution of Georgia makes him eligible to hold office. Therefore we deliberately assert that every member of the house—not a natural noodle—that voted to deprive members of seats to which they had been legally elected, because they had black skins, was recreant to his duty as a Representative, and violated the obligations which he assumed when he took an oath to support the new Constitution. It only remains for the Legislature to consummate its record of infamy by legislating 23 Democrats, defeated before the people, into the seats which rightfully belong to men with whiter principles, if they do have blacker skins."

The *Republican* further says that the Democrats reject all bills providing for a municipal election; that they are unwilling to have any election until December, and desire so to shape the bill as to place workingmen in the power of unscrupulous moneyed men, while the Republicans desire an immediate and fair election. Coupled with this action comes the announcement of the late Treasurer that "he has no money belonging to the State."

Education of Indigent Maimed Soldiers.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* publishes the following:—

"We notice that legislation is contemplated in relation to the education of maimed soldiers with the design of qualifying them for teachers. We would rejoice to see our lawgivers remitting for a time their devotion to politics and attending to the great business of education—especially the education of teachers, which is a great want in our State. We understand that about one hundred of the above-named class are at Athens, about ninety at Oxford, and a number at Bowden. The contract that the State has entered into with these young men must be faithfully carried out on her part. This will require funds for a few years; and the few or many thousands that will be needed, must be supplied; and from the temper of our lawgivers, we cannot doubt that wise counsels will prevail, and that such amendments and alterations will be made in the statute on this subject as to leave no room for doubtful constructions."

Letter from a Georgia Clergyman.

* * * * We are still under the black cloud of Negro Slavery Confederacy. The scenes are similar to those which we passed through in 1861. H. Cobb and R. Toombs are stump-speaking all over the State of Georgia, intensifying the minds of the people on secesh principles, and we are rapidly driving into another destructive war. The people are in a worse condition than they were before the war. It is impossible for this Government to stand. Strange as it may seem, men are made worse by becoming members of the Church than they were before. The Southern Methodist Church made negro slavery of Divine origin; it became a religious tenet, and all its abominations were sanctified. A man might blaspheme the holy name of God, and it would only draw a smile; but let a man declare himself anti-slavery, and a coat of tar or a ride on a rail was sure to come. Ten years before the war, I came very near catching this treatment for reading an abolition newspaper. They sacrificed their children in the war for their slaves, and taught them that it was a religious duty, while the slaves were at home well cared for. And if I did not give the only boy I had, sixteen years old, I was a Tory, a traitor. If Seymour and Blair are elected, we (Union men) expect to have to leave the South. We are willing to become hewers of wood and carriers of water for our Union friends in the North. I am hated and abused from morning until night, but all this does not move me. I am determined to hold on to the truth if I burn down at the stake for it. I am persecuted because I am a peace man, and for my friendship to the down-trodden black man. I thank my God to-day that I have not put any discount upon any of His creation.

STARVATION.

Terrible Calamity to a British Settlement.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Sept. 2.

The terrible calamity which has overtaken the isolated British settlement on Red River—whose fields the grasshoppers have scourged with desolation, as if a fire had swept over them—calls loudly upon their respective neighbors of this State, whom Providence has blessed with abundant harvests, to take the lead in inaugurating immediate, efficient, and comprehensive measures of relief. The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce have, we are glad to see, at the instance of General Sibley, taken the initiative of the movement, and a committee by them appointed, have called a public meeting, to give practical effect to the hearty sympathy of the people of St. Paul for the distresses of their Red River neighbors.

The case is just this:—Ten or twelve thousand people immured in a distant region, four or five hundred miles beyond our Western frontier, are on the eve of starvation. The grasshoppers have utterly destroyed the crops of their farmers, while, by an unprecedented combination of misfortunes, the hunters, who constitute a large part of the population, have returned from the plains without their usual supplies of buffalo meat. The buffaloes have disappeared from their usual haunts, while the fruits of the earth have been consumed by this terrible irruption of grasshoppers. They are thus cut off from all sources of supply, except fish, upon which they are now subsisting.

While their wants are thus pressing, the time within which they can be reached with relief from this quarter is very short. In a few weeks, when the frost shall have killed the grass on the prairies, it will be extremely difficult for trains to reach there with supplies, for want of subsistence to feed the animals. Before November it is not improbable that these starving people may be walled in by five hundred miles of snow from any possible aid except what may dribble through on dog trains. The problem before the people of Minnesota and the benevolent of other States is within the next six weeks to place at Fort Garry food enough to subsist a population of ten thousand souls for six or seven months.

The Louisiana Contested Election.

A bit of comfort for Frank Blair and his partner's "friends" will be found in the report of the Committee on the Contested Election in the parish of Franklin, offered on the 29th of last month. Their report says that "intimidation, fraud, and violence were used in the parish," that "more than two thirds of the newly enfranchised voters refrained from voting," and that "the affidavit made by the Democrats as rebutting evidence and sworn to before the Clerk of the Court of said parish, and the seal of said Court is one unknown in any other portion of the State, said seal being that of the so-called Confederate States, with the Confederate flag in the centre." Is it not time that Tammany documents bore the same stamp? Nothing like keeping up old acquaintances.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Henry Ward Beecher on Democracy — Pennsylvania to be Colonized with Rebel Voters.

Affairs in Kentucky — Atrocious Outrages by the K. K. K.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Beecher on the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The *Chronicle*, this morning, publishes a letter written to the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club of this city by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, for the purpose of acknowledging an honorary membership, which had been conferred on him by the Club. In this letter Mr. Beecher says that the Democratic party seems fated to lead the South into desperate steps, and to be utterly unable to lend a helping hand to those whom it has deluded. He believes that the New York Convention, entirely lost to all moderation, has laid down a platform which will entail civil war to the South again, unless prevented by a triumphant victory of the Republican party. Mr. Beecher further says:—

"Revolutions do not go backward, and I have every confidence that that conscience and intelligence which led this great nation to resist slavery, and to defeat it, will now refuse to put the Government into the very hands which either were raised against it, or which refused to help in its defense. The new adhesion of impenitent Southern men to the very worst type of Democratic doctrine ever enunciated since the party went into alliance with slavery cannot but be as disastrous for the South as was the league with the same party before the war."

Pennsylvania to be Colonized with Rebel Voters.

Information has reached here that extensive arrangements are being made by the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania to colonize doubtful districts in that State at the October election, with Marylanders. The latter State does not hold an election in October, and this will leave Maryland Copperheads and Rebels free to help their friends in Pennsylvania.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Atrocious Outrages by the K. K. K.—They Attack a Quaker Settlement, and Destroy its Cotton Mills—Loss, $200,000.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8.—The attack on the Quaker settlement of South Uniontown, in Logan county, on Saturday night, by the Ku-Klux Democracy, was one of the most causeless ever perpetrated by that gang of cut-throats. The Quakers were peaceful, non-combatants during the war, but steadfastly loyal to the Government. The Klan set fire to their large woollen factories and burnt them to the ground, involving a loss of over $200,000.

The particulars of a terrible and atrocious outrage—one that puts to shame the boasted civilization of the age—have just reached this city. Last Friday night Nellie O'Connor, a young white girl, a domestic in a family living ten miles from this city, in this county, was dragged from her bed by a party of ten men, carried into the woods, stripped of her clothing, and covered from head to foot with tar. The villains had neglected to provide themselves with feathers, and the victim was spared that indignity. After subjecting her to this shameful treatment, the scoundrels left her alone in the woods half dead with fright and the ill treatment she had received. She managed to reach a neighbor's house, where she was cared for. She is still very ill from the effects of the treatment received.

The State Fair opens to-morrow. Great preparations have been made. It is expected to eclipse anything of the kind ever held in Kentucky.

A Union Soldier Shot by the Veiled Murderers.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Sept. 8.—The outrages of the Ku-Klux Klan in this part of Kentucky, are exciting the utmost alarm in all classes of society. Saturday night they entered the house of Glasgow Williams, formerly a Union soldier in Franklin county, and shot him dead, spattering his brains over his wife, who was pleading for his life.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Militia Bill in the Legislature—The Determination of Gov. Brownlow.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 8.—The Legislature is significantly silent on the militia business. The Senate Committee, which has the House bills in charge, not being in any hurry to report, if the militia bill passes at all, it will be in a modified form. Still it is very probable that a bill of some kind will pass. The bill for the suppression of the Ku-Klux passed its third reading yesterday. It imposes heavy punishment on persons found masked and disguised, and also attaches penalties to any who may be found giving encouragement to the Ku-Klux.

A gentleman who arrived from Knoxville to-day reports having had a long conversation with Governor Brownlow, during which the latter exhibited his proclamation calling out the militia. It will be borne in mind that the Militia bill has not yet passed.

Governor Brownlow expressed himself as bitterly opposed to Rebel enfranchisement, and said the only proper way to treat the hell deserving Rebels was to annihilate by fire and sword. He also said if he got his militia once in the field he would give the Rebels a lesson they would not soon forget. He is represented as being determined to the extreme.

FROM CUBA.

Great Conflagration at Casilda.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 8.—A great conflagration has occurred at the Casilda warehouses. The firm of Senor Zulueta has lost $350,000, but that of Senor Schmidt escaped without loss.

FROM CINCINNATI.

A Pennsylvania Soldier Murdered in a Disreputable House.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a man named Thomas Lindley, a stranger in the city, came to his death from the effect of a pistol shot through the temple. It is thought to be the work of his own hand, and yet as the affair occurred in a disreputable house, and as indications of foul play are not wanting, there is a suspicion that other hands may have fired the pistol that did the mischief.

Mr. Lindley had papers on his person that showed, that during the war he had been a member of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry. He appears to have been about twenty-five years of age. How long he has been in the city, who his friends are, where his home is, no one yet has been able to learn. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body this forenoon.

FROM VERMONT.

Opening Day of the State Fair.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Vermont State Fair opens at this place to-day. The largest number of entries have been made that has ever been presented the day previous to the Fair. Much of the stock exhibited at the New England Fair has already arrived, and more is expected this morning. The State is more largely represented from all sections than usual. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, spirited races are to take place. The horse, cattle, and agricultural departments of the exhibition are finely represented, and it promises to be the most successful fair of the Society. Additional accommodations for stock have already been commenced.

FROM BOSTON.

Another Pugilistic Encounter on the Tapis.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—After considerable talk, a pugilistic match has been made between Edward Kelley, of Philadelphia, and George Seddons, and it is expected to occur on the 2d of next month. Articles of agreement have been drawn up and signed by both parties, each agreeing to stake $500 on the result, fifty of which has been deposited by each in the hands of John Stetson, of this city. The conditions require the deposit by each of $100 on the 14th inst., and the remainder $300 six days prior to the fight, when a final stakeholder is to be selected, and the ground chosen, which the agreement compells to be outside of the limits of Massachusetts.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Catholic Clergy Against the New Toy "Planchette"—Local Enterprise.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—The Catholic clergy of this city have taken strong grounds against the new toy "Planchette," denouncing it as a diabolical invention, and threatening excommunication to those members who practise it.

The number of letters delivered through the Post Office here during August was 422,095.

A new Park is about to be laid out in St. Louis, near Lafayette. Bonds to the amount of $350.000 were issued to-day to carry out the project.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Split Imminent in the Democratic Ranks.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—Governor Swann carries every ward, and will be nominated to Congress to-morrow, The opposing element of the Democracy is much excited, and determined to run an independent candidate.

The Republicans have announced a grand mass meeting on the 16th, at the Front Street Theatre. They are very determined.

The Colonization ship Monrovia, has arrived here from Monrovia.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 8—A. M.—Consols 94 for both money and account. American securities firm; 5-20s, 71¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 39; Illinois Central, 91¼; Erie, 31½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8—A. M.—Cotton steady. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs generally firmer. California Wheat, however, is easier, but not quotably lower; No. 2 red Western declined to 11s. 2d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 8—A. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 6d.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Stocks steady; Chicago and Rock Island, 103; Reading, 91⅝; Canton, 46½; Erie, 47¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 102¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108⅝; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 85¾; New York Central, 125⅝; Illinois Central, 143¾; Cumberland pref. 119¾; Virginia 6s, 53¾; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 141⅝; 5-20s, 1862, 113⅝; do. 1864, 109⅜; do. 1865, 111⅜; do. new, 108⅝; 10-40s, 105. Gold, 144¼. Money unchanged. Exchange, 109¼.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¾	Western U. Tel.	34¼
N. Y. and E. R.	47¾	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	102
Phil. and Rea. R.	91¼	Toledo & Wab.	57½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85¼	Mil. & St. P. com.	88
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	Adams Express Co	49½
Chi. and N. W. com.	87¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	25½
Chic and N. W. prf.	87¼	U. S. Express	44⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	103⅜	Tennessee 6s, new.	66½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi	108⅝	Gold	144¼
Pacific Mail S. Co.	104	Market steady.	

—Judge Ransom Balcom, of the Supreme Court, has written a letter addressed to a Republican Club in Unadilla, strongly indorsing the nomination of Grant and Colfax. After saying that he has taken no part in political discussions since he was appointed a Judge, in 1855, he says:—In my judgment it is as necessary for the peace and prosperity of the people, the protection of Union men in the Southern States, the credit of the Government, and the preservation of the Union that General Grant should be elected President of the United States, as it was for the Union army to defeat the Confederate forces and crush the Rebellion.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1868.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent.; first-class commercial paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held; 105 was bid for 10-40s; 114 for 6s of 1881; 113¾ for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5 20s; 111¾ for '65 5 20s; 108¾ for July '65 5-20s; 108¾ for '67 5-20s; and 109 for '68 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 103½; and old do. at 10[illegible] no change.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold a 45¾, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¾@55, a slight decline. 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill, 56 for Mine Hill, 33 for North Pennsylvania, 31 for Elmira common, 33 for Catawissa preferred, and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 51; 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 14½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 31 for Green and Coates, and 9¾ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Manufacturers' sold at 32, an advance of ½. 240 was bid for North America; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 116 for Kensington; 59 for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; 90½ for Western; 73 for City; 64 for Commonwealth; and 69 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were unsettled. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 19¾, an advance of ¼; Morris Canal preferred at 70, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 20¼, a decline of ¼. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for Morris Canal; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '64 cp	85.110	100 sh Read R	45 81
$16200 Pa 6s, W L cp	18.2¾	2 sh Leh V R	55
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100¼	100 do	b60. 55
$1000 Read 6s '70	103¾	104 sh Penna R	54¾
$2500 Citys New	103¾	100 do	b5. 55
$200 do New	103¾	100 do	b30. 55
$4000 do New	103¾	100 do	b60. 55
$2000 Leh 6s gold 1	87½	100 do	b60. 55
10 sh Manuf Bk	32	100 do	b60. 55
63 sh Norrist'n	70	4 do	54¾
25 sh Mor Pf	70	100 do	s5. 54¾
2 sh Sch Nav Pf	19¾	33 do	c. 54½
100 sh Ocean Oil	⅞		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114¼; do. 1862, 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; do. 1865, new, 108¾@109; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1868, 108¾@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@105¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118¾. Gold, 144@144¼. Silver, 136@138.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@114¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 109¼@109¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. July, 1865, 108¾@109; do. July, 1867, 108¾@109; 1868, 108¾@109¼; 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@105¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 119·40; October, 1865, 118¾@119. Gold, 144¼@144¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, 113¾@114; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@109⅞; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108¾@109¼; do., 1867, 108¾@109¼; do., 1868, 109@109¼; 10-40, 105@105¾. Gold, 144¼.

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	144¼	11·40 A. M.	144¼
10·25 "	144¼	12 05 P. M.	144¼
10·50 "	144¼	12·45 "	144¼
11·10 "	144¼	1·00 "	144¼
11·33 "	144¼		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 8.—The Flour Market is dull, and for medium and low grades prices are drooping. Only a few hundred barrels were disposed of to the home consumers at $7@7 75 for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $9@11 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9·50 ₰ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of prime Wheat are small, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry; sales of new red at $2·20@2·30; and 2000 bushels amber at $2 34@2·35. Rye is steady, with sales o new Western at $1·60, and new Southern at $1 35. Corn is moderately active at full prices, sales of yellow at $1·32; and 8000 bushels Western mixed at $1·30, including 1000 bushels inferior do. at $1·20. Oats are without essential change; sales of new Western at 70@75c.; and new Southern at 50@65c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $50 ₰ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8 50@9 ₰ 64 lbs. Timothy may be quoted at $2 50@3. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 70@2 80.

Whisky we quote at $1·25@1·35 ₰ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 8.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....68 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....78

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brem. ship Betty, Nitzhorn, Hamburg, L. Westergaard & Co.

Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Thompson, Charleston, S. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Brig H. Houston, French, Genoa, Merchant & Co.

Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, Lynn, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, Salem, do.

Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.

Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, Portsmouth, Tyler & Co.

Schr Ephraim and Anna, Green, Boston, do.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Salem, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.

Schr Hattie, Carter, Belfast, Me., Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr Hunter, Crane, Dighton, do.

Schr E. A. Stephens, Nickerson, Bath, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr Vapor, Johnson, Providence, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, Newport, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, Fall River, Scott, Walter & Co.

Schr W. T. Byrnes, Bobinson, Chestertown, Md., Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Queen of Clippers, Macomb, Halifax, N. S. C. G. Van Horn.

Schr John Knox, Lovell, Newport via Wilmington, Captain.

Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, Newbern, Captain.

Schr T. Lake, Adams, Cambridgeport, Captain.

Sl'r Benj. Meinder, Passwater, Newark, D. Brittain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Utility, Fargo, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque Meridian, Lens, from Bremerhaven July 27, in ballast.

Brig Annandale, Tucker, from Boston.

Schr R. M. Brookings, Douglass, 15 days from St. John, N. B., with laths, etc., to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Althea Godfrey, Godfrey, 10 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr John C. Henry, Dilks, from Lynn.

Schr Wm. John, Street, from Washington.

Schr E. A. Stevens, Nickerson, from Boston.

Schr Ephraim and Anna, Green, from Boston.

Schr Hunter, Crane, from Dighton.

Schr Vapor, Johnson, from Fair Haven.

Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, from Smyrna.

Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, from Fall River.

Steamer B. Meinder, Passwater, from Newark.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 7—6 A. M.—Barque Blomidon, from Philadelphia for Antwerp; brig M. L. B., do. for Glace Bay; with all the vessels mentioned in my reports of 3d and 4th inst., went to sea yesterday.

Schr White Sea, from Lanesville, with stone for the Breakwater, arrived

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Rosecrans' Debut.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Burns explains the superiority of the fair to the unfair sex by its being a later and maturer product of their common Author:—

"His 'prentice han'
He tried on Man,
And then he made the lasses O."

General Rosecrans, having forsaken the business of war for that of Diplomacy, concluded, before starting for Mexico, to try "his 'prentice han'" on the Rebel chiefs; so, after repairing to Utica and rehearsing the matter with Horatio Seymour, he flies to the White Sulphur, where the chieftains of the late Southern Confederacy were enjoying their summer reunion, and addresses them in the interest of Democracy and its kind of peace. He is heard with patience and answered with condescension; yet the published correspondence sheds new light on nothing but the character of General Rosecrans.

Rosecrans and Lee were alike educated at West Point at the expense of that Union, alike taking a solemn oath of fidelity to that Union. That oath General Lee deliberately broke to plunge into a rebellion for which he at the time declared, in a letter to his sister, that there was no justification. He persisted in that rebellion till more than half a million of his countrymen had lost their lives by it, while nearly an equal number were maimed and crippled for life. At least five billions' worth of American property were sacrificed in that wanton, therefore wicked rebellion. Lee fought for it till he and his army were taken prisoners, and could fight no longer, and has never hinted that he regrets having done so. General Rosecrans fought on the other side. And now Rosecrans volunteers a certificate that he has "unqualified confidence" in Lee's "purity and patriotism," and in his "reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country." Such being the case, it is very natural that Rosecrans should wish to defeat General Grant and restore the Government of our country to Lee and his confederates. His White Sulphur mission had that express object.

General Rosecrans wants the late Rebels to "evince a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country," by undertaking to govern her; and they consent to make the sacrifice. Give them complete, unqualified control of the South first and the Union afterward, and they are quite willing to undertake the government of both. In this we recognize their frankness and sincerity; we fail to perceive the chivalry or the magnanimity. If they had been asked, for the country's sake, to treat their loyal neighbors and fellow-citizens as equals, according them political rights in spite of their color, we could have comprehended the appeal to their chivalry and magnanimity; but when they are asked to take everything and concede nothing, we cannot imagine where the magnanimity on their part comes in. Can you?

General Rosecrans once professed to sympathize with the Union Republican party. Hate of General Grant now impels him to brand that party in the South as "the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen, and the few whites who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to lead, and make their living off of, these ignorant, inexperienced colored people, mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of these attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed." Having thus calumniated and defamed that loyal majority of the inhabitants of the States lately plunged by their aristocracy into a needless and unjustifiable Rebellion, and complimented that Rebel aristocracy as "the *intelligent* white people," who are not "needy adventurers," since they monopolize "those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed," he compels us to ask why he fought against that intelligent and capable aristocracy in behalf of so hopeless and wretched a faction as he makes the Southern Unionists. Either he misjudges the two parties now, or he was in very bad business from 1861 to 1865.

But General Rosecrans is not content with exalting the Rebel and depreciating the Loyal portion of the Southern people. He goes on to affirm that the power of the former over their section ought to be exclusive. He proceeds:—

"We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the South, until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give in to it or move out of the country. Now, I think, the Union Army thinks, and people of the North and West I dare say believe, there must be, or there ought to be, a surer way to get good government for all at the South. We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern Confederacy for four years against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order, and protection to the whole people of the South. They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate, and elevate the poor freedmen, and to restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question we want answered is:—'Are they willing to do it?'"

—Daniel Webster was once widely accused of having said:—"Take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor." It was a monstrous fabrication, and was indignantly resented as a calumny. But here is that precise sentiment, put forth by General Rosecrans as though it were republican and patriotic. "They who recognized and sustained the Southern Confederacy" have thereby proved themselves so wise and capable that all power at the South should be placed in their hands; with "the whole people of the South," and they will be "able to give peace, law, order, and protection," to that people, and to the whole country. It strikes us that all the people of the South could be trusted to achieve these ends quite as well as the Rebel half exclusively. Why not?

We have before us a private letter from Mr. Frederick W. Sumner, well known to many in this city as a capable, intelligent, and trustworthy mechanic, who, having migrated hence to Texas, was, in 1861, hunted out of that State for Unionism, barely escaping with his life. Having returned to his home and family since the war, he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention now sitting at Austin, whence he writes to a friend here as follows:—

"In my opinion, it matters little what sort of a Constitution we make, as the Rebels are determined to defeat it at all hazards, and the failure to convict Andrew Johnson has encouraged them to come out boldly, and murder Union men in open daylight.

'Since I left my home, there have been no less than ten or twelve loyal men shot by Rebels in my vicinity; and of that number about eight were killed on the spot. Several of them were my personal friends. What are we to do? We have become so used to hearing of our neighbors and friends being murdered in cold blood that it almost ceases to create any sensation. My brother-in-law at Sherman, in writing me a few days ago, stated ironically that times had become quite peaceable, as no one had been killed in the last two days!

'I assure you that an awful state of things exists in this State. Could you be in our Committee-room, and listen to people giving their testimony on oath, you would be heart-sick and faint by the dreadful accounts of murders and other outrages that are daily committed in Texas.

"I think most of the loyal people have lived in hope till now, when we have come to the conclusion that there is no peace, no protection, and no hope. Often when we hear of friends having been murdered, we are consoled by the reflection that the poor fellow is now released from his troubles.

"Mr. Comstock, a loyal member of this Convention, has had his family driven out by the Rebels since he came to the capital.

"A few days since the following notice was posted on five different houses at Pilot Grove (18 miles from Sherman):—

"'Look out! The devil's den and bloody moon. All Union Leaguers have dew time to leave the county. If they don't————, for this is a White Man's County, and they will rool it.

"'Dr. Cole, bundle up and bee off, quick.

"'K. K. K.

"'If this is taken down in ten days, this house will be responsible!'

"I am informed by Mrs. Cole that there was not a man who dared to take one of these notices down. Nor would the men on whose houses notices were stuck permit them to be taken down, fearing that their houses would be burned and themselves assassinated if they did. In my opinion, several of the members of this Convention will be in great danger of assassination while returning to their homes."

—Such is the state of things from which General Rosecrans proposes to evoke a true, enduring peace, by disfranchising the blacks and giving all power to the Rebels, of whose chivalry and magnanimity he cherishes a most exalted opinion. We hold, on the other hand, to universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson and the English Press—Our Negotiations with England.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson makes great progress with his preliminary and informal diplomacy in England. Mr. Roebuck, member for Sheffield, has been the most bitter assailant of this country in the House of Commons, and the loudest in expressions of sympathy with the Rebellion. But Mr. Johnson has bearded him in his den, and chosen the very scene of many of his acrimonious tirades against our Government and people, for the delivery of a couple of speeches that are likely to have an important effect in bringing about the result which Mr. Roebuck and men like him have done their best to hinder—the establishment of permanent friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. The reception of Mr. Johnson's speech at the Master Cutlers' feast is reported to have been warm in the extreme, and proves that the people of Sheffield are not to be held accountable for the anti-Union sympathies of their representative, or for the silly and offensive talk on American subjects in which he so frequently indulges.

But the tone taken by the London press, in responding to Mr. Johnson's friendly expressions, is of greater importance than the merely local manifestations at Sheffield. The *Times*, in commenting on Mr. Johnson's speeches, reciprocates with warmth his aspirations for peace and friendship, while the language of the *Standard* is still more significant. The *Standard* is always the supporter, and to a certain extent the organ, of the Tory Ministry, and its tone would seem to indicate that, while the English Government thinks it rather hard it cannot settle the matters in dispute quite in their own fashion, they are still willing, with a little grumbling perhaps, to go a little further in order to insure the friendship which, according to the *Standard*, England has "always wanted." It is true the *Standard* did not always use this sort of language, but there is no doubt that for our part we shall find the heads of the present Administration, especially Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley, fully as reasonable and well disposed in their dealings as Lord Russell or Mr. Gladstone, to say the least. The *Times* assures Mr. Johnson that the coming elections and their possible result, the overthrow of Mr. Disraeli, will in no way affect the progress of the negotiations. But for the present Mr. Johnson's business, in the strict official sense, is with the Tories; and in discussing the prospects of a settlement of pending questions, we must take that fact into consideration. Mr. Disraeli probably appreciated the rising power of this country as soon as any English statesman of the day, and he has never in any way given signs of anything but friendly feelings in his Parliamentary references to this country. Besides, he knows that a settlement of the questions at issue between the two countries would strengthen his Ministry, and gain for him very great credit from the English people. There is every reason to hope that Mr. Johnson will find matters smoothed for a satisfactory understanding when he comes to serious business with Lord Stanley. And he has done well in abandoning the restraints of old-fashioned diplomacy and addressing himself to the people of England as well as to their statesmen.

The Failure of Reconstruction.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The recent action of one branch of the Georgia Legislature, declaring colored citizens ineligible to office and vacating the seats of twenty-five negro members, is only one out of many illustrations of the total failure of the radical policy of reconstruction, both as a means of restoring peaceful civil governments to the ex-Rebel States and of strengthening the Republican party through the instrumentality of the Southern electoral votes. Since the adjournment of Congress it has been growing more and more evident every day that four or five of the seven rehabilitated States are more likely to cast their majorities for the Democrats than for the Republicans, while the increasing instances of violence and lawlessness recorded by the press indicate that the policy of Congress has not proved a panacea for all the evils under which the Southern has suffered since the cessation of the war. Indeed, from the fact that Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi have recently been peaceful and civilized communities, as compared with Arkansas, Georgia and Alabama, it may be inferred that radical reconstruction is rather a damage than a benefit to a State. This is certainly an unfortunate result after four years of Congressional tinkering and patchwork, and affords a poor return for the millions that have been added to the burdens of the people in the effort to engineer the conquered Southern territory into the Union as radical States by the aid of national bayonets and negro votes. It is not surprising under the circumstances to find the Republican organs and politicians advocating the early reassembling of Congress to review its work; but how is the mischief to be remedied in the short time intervening between the latter end of September and the November election? So far as Georgia is concerned the case is full of embarrassment and trouble for the radical doctors. When the apprehension of a negro stampede over to their old masters first fell upon the Republican party it was proposed that the right to vote in the Presidential election should be taken from the people of the South and vested in their Legislatures chosen under the Reconstruction programme; but in the case of Georgia even this policy would be useless, as the Legislature itself has proved politically unreliable. Some Republican organs have suggested that inasmuch as the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment provides that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," the action of the Georgia Legislature is in conflict with the organic law. But here again a difficulty presents itself; for if exclusion from office because of color is "beyond" doubt an abridgment of the privileges and immunities of the colored people," and therefore unconstitutional, then all State restrictions on the colored vote, including the property qualification in New York, must in like manner be adjudged in conflict with the Constitution and null and void. Yet another proposition on the part of the disappointed radicals is for Congress to declare that if the colored members of the Georgia Legislature are not entitled to seats the ratification of the constitutional amendment by that State was illegal and insufficient, and hence the State is not entitled to representation in Congress, or to a vote in the Electoral College. But by what process is a State to be turned out of the Union when she is once in it? Congress has spent four years in endeavoring to get the Southern States reconstructed; but by what right will it undertake to expel a State from the confederation after she has taken her place side by side with her sister sovereignties?

The fact is that the business of reconstruction has been from first to last a mass of blunders, folly, and wickedness. It was botched by President Johnson, when he made his provisional governments without calling Congress together, and acting in concert with the law-making power. It has been muddled by Congress ever since the radicals hit upon the policy of Africanizing the South and securing its negro votes for their party. The people are heartily weary of it; and the best thing Congress can now do is to leave it alone and suffer it to work out its own results in its own way. One of the principal objections to the success of the Democratic candidates in the approaching election has been the knowledge that they would sweep away all that has been thus far done towards reconstructing the Southern States, and commence the labor anew after some fashion of their own. It would be a suicidal policy for the Republican Congress to meet now and attempt to disturb their work, badly as it has been done, and to reopen the question of reconstruction for the sake of saving a few electoral votes here and there to their candidates. They had better leave the matter in the hands of General Grant and the voters of the loyal States. The people do not relish the Congressional policy, with its hordes of negro electors and its disfranchisement of white men; but they believe that the Southern States will speedily amend the Constitutions that have been forced upon them and secure to themselves good, sound, and beneficial systems of government, and they have confidence that General Grant will protect all citizens in their rights, North and South, white and black. This is the safety of the Republican party, as well as of the country, and the less tinkering Congress does between now and the day of election the better. If General Grant is to be successful at the polls it must be in spite of the radical Congress and its policy, and not through any aid it can extend to him.

The Obstruction to Prosperity.

From the Boston Post.

Any political party that, after three years' absolute control of a large section like that comprised within the Southern States, has proved its utter inability to bring it back to the road of industry and prosperity, ought to be but too glad to withdraw from further luckless experimenting and give up its place to another. This faction which strives with such energy to sweep all power, and the very sources of all authority, too, into its destroying hands, has been furnished with abundant opportunities and unlimited means for lifting up that naturally rich section of our country from its prostrate condition, and for reinstating those influences to industry and enterprise which are the simple secrets of its prosperity. And the same faction ought to have seen that, by the revival of industry throughout the South, a like revival of business would have taken place in the other sections, each being mutually independent by an arrangement which partisans happily cannot overthrow. But with their absolute power—with the whole revenues in their hands—with both the military and civil machinery at their service—untrammelled by any opposition in Congress—having both Executive and Judiciary reduced practically to subjection—they have nothing to show after three costly years, during which debt is accumulating upon debt, but a whole class of laborers unemployed and dissatisfied, no resources developing, no wealth in process of creation, no help offered the Northern laborers in paying the taxes for both sections, and no prospect ahead but a dreary blank for the South and settled doubt for the North.

Let the tax-paying people of the country well comprehend this important fact, that they will never obtain relief from their burdens until that country of marvellous natural resources and wealth again feels the inspiring influence of industry. Before the war labor was in constant demand there for the production of those great staples which supplied abundant and regular business for our mercantile marine in transporting, and for our merchants in exchanging them; and commerce idly waits for nothing but the renewal of that productive industry, for which the same class of laborers at the South are as well adapted as ever. Nay, the field has so greatly widened since the events of the war that there are multiplied incentives to industry on every hand. It is a marvel, not to be reconciled with any view of sound or safe government, that while the demands of the world's market are pressing, and the labor that is capable of producing the staple of those demands is idle and in want—supported, in fact, by the charity of the impatient and needy North—the channels are persistently obstructed through which both labor and products would otherwise freely pass.

And this obstruction is not by any means the work wholly of blindness and ignorance. In the main it is the result of partisan hatred and partisan ambition. It is preposterous that any party should thus prey upon the very life of the country, eating out its vital forces, and do it knowingly too. But so the party in power is doing, and has been doing ever since the restoration of peace. When all depends on the replacement of those free relations of the different sections, under the operation of uninterrupted self government, to discharge the necessary expenditures, pay the taxes, provide for the steady reduction of the debt, revive industry in every quarter, and set the wheels of prosperity in motion again—it must be a wonderful party that can furnish a satisfactory reason for not completing so simple a work, that is to be the parent of such great and necessary results. Nothing but the blindest passion and the most intense self-seeking could account for conduct which, in any political organization, is synonymous with suicide.

If, with more power than any like organization in our history ever held, this one shows itself imbecile for any purpose but self-aggrandizement, and still presents it claims to an extension of popular favor, it deserves such a rebuke as will stand for punishment as well as disapproval. Its temerity is out of all proportion to its ability, and an example should be made of it that shall last for all coming time. The people want precisely what radicalism has demonstrated both its unwillingness and incapacity to supply. Three years of such expensive and weary waiting as they have had, they can ill afford to repeat. There must be an instant end of this costly playing with the guarantees of civil liberty. We must have a restored Union; and that will at once bring a revived industry, a renewed confidence, and an increased prosperity.

What will be the Effect of Seymour's Election?

From the N. Y. World.

The Republicans, in conducting their side of the present canvass, act the part of alarmists, predicting anarchy and bloodshed as the certain consequence of the election of the Democratic candidates. Such predictions can be fulfilled only by the refusal of the beaten party to submit to the verdict of the country. The issue is so clearly presented that it cannot be dodged or evaded. It is an issue on which the people of the United States have never yet had an opportunity to vote. If the radical policy is voted down, do the defeated minority intend to acquiesce in that result, or to resist it? And if they resist, do they mean to resist merely by political opposition, or by arms?

Let us consider the consequences of the three courses open to the Republican party after its defeat in November.

First. We will suppose that they submit with prompt and honorable frankness to the declared will of the majority; that is, they consent that the right of suffrage shall hereafter be left to State regulation without Federal interference. In that case, there will certainly be no disturbance. The negroes will readily submit to whatever State regulations may be made, unless the Republican party shall stir them up to mutiny. They could have no hope of successfully asserting their claims to the ballot with the whole white race acquiescing in their exclusion, and their own race divided. In most of the Southern States, the white population preponderates in numbers, and monopolizes the advantages which attend the possession of property, education, and social influence. It required the disfranchisement of a large portion of the whites and the presence of armies, to confer the ballot upon the negroes—a proof, which the negro intellect is capable of appreciating, that they are unequal to cope with the white race unassisted. The negroes, in view of the fact that they have been crutched up by the army and Freedmen's Bureau and by white disfranchisement, understand their own weakness too well to resist a change in the basis of suffrage, unless they are instigated and set on by parties outside the Southern States. If, therefore, the Republicans shall recognize the right of the majority to determine the great issue now pending, there can be no disturbance.

Secondly, We will inquire what will be likely to ensue, if the Republican party, after being beaten in November, shall keep up a political agitation for forcing negro suffrage on the South by Federal authority. They could no doubt fill the negro mind with discontent; but so long as that discontent stopped short of overt acts, it would be little regarded. The Republicans, after the election, will be deprived of their present machinery for acting on the negroes. The Freedmen's Bureau, supported by the army, is a vast political machine through which radical influence is brought to bear immediately on the negro race in every part of the South. If the radicals get into close contact with the negroes after the presidential election, it must be by emissaries paid out of their private pockets, and no longer out of the public treasury. The consequence will be that, except in the large towns, the negroes will be surrendered to the influence of their white neighbors. Moreover, it will be found that the very Senators who have been elected by the radical Legislatures will go over to the other side when they see that the radical game is played out. They are all adventurers and place-hunters, and the prospect of white ascendancy will lead them to court the favor of the white race. A man important enough to be a Senator naturally covets social standing in his own community. The first Republican members of the Senate who will be found to acquiesce in the election of a Democratic President will be those who have been sent to Washington by the reconstructed governments. Other Republican Senators will have some remains of a party at home; those carpet-bag Senators will have none. To hold any relation with the States they pretend to represent, they will have to change their politics; and being mere adventurers, they will change them without scruple or shame when they find it to be for their interest. We conclude, therefore, that no disturbance in the South will result from the election of Seymour, if the Republicans shall thereafter resist the Democratic policy only by political opposition.

Thirdly, We are to inquire what will be the consequence if the Republicans shall attempt to stir up the negroes to violence and insurrection. It is supposable enough that they might do this if they had anything to gain by it; for they are utterly unscrupulous. But it would damage more than it would help them, and they will not try it. If forcing negro suffrage on the States by Federal authority is not sanctioned by the people in this Presidential election, it must be manifest to all competent judges that it never will be; and a party wishing to regain its lost power will not take so unlikely a method as stimulating negro insurrections of which the blame would be charged upon itself. Politicians will have no motive, and the real friends of the negro no wish, to push this controversy any further, after a majority of the people have decided against the radical policy. The success of the Democratic candidates will therefore be the sure harbinger of lasting tranquility. Negro suffrage will be regarded as a question for the States; and if every Southern State should decide it in a different way, no outside parties will attempt to revise its decision.

Hypocrasy.

From the Petersburg (Va) Index.

What a glaring hypocrisy is the pretense of the radical party that it desires the happy restoration of the Union! The simple truth is that the radical party can base its hopes of a prolonged tenure of power only upon the supposition that we are a nation of lunatics. Having had absolute control of the country, North and South, since the close of the war, it alone had the power to restore the Constitution and the Union, and it alone had the power to thwart this restoration. It has deliberately chosen to do the latter, and yet would commend itself to lunatics as the Union party *par excellence*.

Since the conclusion of the war this party has expended the neat little sum of fifteen hundred millions of dollars—a fact which to a lunatic alone could commend it as the party of retrenchment and economy.

A computation of the amount of fraud on the Treasury exclusive of the expenditure of the aforesaid fifteen hundred millions, has been made by those who are most intimately acquainted with the subject, and set down at one thousand millions of dollars as the minimum of fraudulent robbery during the last three years. These are the figures by which the honesty of the radical party is made apparent to lunatics.

Radical emissaries have been busy for the last three years in stirring up strife between two races, which experience shows have never been able to dwell together in a state of peace and equality, even when the utmost caution has been used to maintain amicable relations. This is the claim which the radical party makes to lunatics to be considered pre-eminently the "peace party."

The radical party has subverted the Constitution and changed the form of our Republican Government. It is upon this that they base their pretentions to be supported as the party of "law and order," and they confidently appeal to lunatics to support it.

An Englishman has said that "England was governed by twenty millions of people, mostly fools," and Swift remarked in his caustic way, that "the world was made to be ruled by blockheads." The success of radicalism in November would prove that it has not miscalculated the force of folly in this country. And the nomination and election of Grant would furnish another glaring example of the strength of blockheadism. But radicalism will be disappointed. The movements of the people already indicate that a flash of intelligence has revealed the precipice which they approach, and they refuse to be longer driven like a herd of unreasoning buffalo in that direction.

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THE GREAT

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BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING

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SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

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Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1[4p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,

MAKERS,

11 13amth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

5 26[PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA FINE

NEW MESS MACKEREL

IN KITTS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

1t 7[rp ELEVENTH and VINE Streets,

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18stuthsm

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SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

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PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines

WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
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PURE GRAPE BRANDY.

wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

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Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

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FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11[

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F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.

BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.

HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.

CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

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1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

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1 1[

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ESLER & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 2 2m

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BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND MAHOGANY SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthf

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—

BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No 9.0 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received a superb collection of

BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably exultful. 3 5[

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Murphy, of Manchester, the noted public assailant of Romanism, whose violent speeches have so often been attended with rioting, offered himself as one of the candidates to represent that city in the House of Commons at the coming election, thus making the sixth candidate for Manchester. On Saturday evening a meeting was called in the interest of Murphy, at which it is estimated 6000 people were present.

Speeches were made advocating his claims and denouncing the conduct of the magistrates towards him in the matter of the Ashton riots in May last. While the speaking was going on the meeting was attacked by a party of Irish Catholics, who charged the platform and dispersed the speakers. A general fight ensued, which lasted during nearly an hour. Clubs, stones, and other weapons were used, and many persons were badly injured. The police at last succeeded in quelling the riot, and arresting several of the ringleaders. The city was greatly excited, and there were renewals of the disorder to some extent during the night and on yesterday.

The London *Times*, in its city article of today, says the annexation of Mexico to the United States is desirable, but the time is not yet ripe, and that that object could not be accomplished now without needless expense and bloodshed.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The *Daily News*, commenting on the mission of the new American Minister, says difficult questions are to be treated, but England has given abundant proof of her good faith. In sending Mr. Johnson to this country, the United States Government shows its desire to settle pending disputes, and such disposition is the best guarantee that the negotiations will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, has written a letter to the London *Times* on the Irish Church question. He says:—"The disestablishment of the Irish Church is a measure of even more importance to the foreign relations than to the internal interests of Great Britain. The accomplishment of this reform would be a great step towards the removal of those grievances which serve so powerfully to inflame the feelings of the Irish in America against the British Government, and which, while they continue to exist, make war, provided by the persistent efforts of the Irish leaders, at any time possible between Europe and America."

MANCHESTER, Sept. 7.—The thirty-seven persons arrested for taking part on both sides in the riots on Saturday and Sunday were brought before the police Magistrates to-day, and after a short preliminary investigation were remanded for a further examination. The excitement still runs high, and a renewal of disturbances is feared. Every precaution is being taken by the authorities to preserve order.

FLORENCE, Sept. 7.—Minister Cadorni has resigned his position in the Government on account of ill health, and his duties are provisionally performed by Count Cantelli.

In accordance with the requirement of the Convention recently concluded with tobacco manufacturers, the latter have deposited with the Government 18,000 lire as a pledge of good faith.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The following are ordered to duty at the Naval Academy by the first of October:—

Commander George F. Belknap, Lieut. Commanders John W. Philip, John F. McGlensey, E. W. Sumner, Charles F. Blake, and Lieutenants W. N. MacLay and P. F. Harrington.

Surgeon Adrian Hudson is ordered to the naval station at Mound City, relieving Surgeon Oberly, who awaits orders.

Captain A. Bryson is detached from duty as a member of the Examining Board, and placed on waiting orders.

Army Orders.

Brevet Major Sully McCreath, Captain 42d United States Infantry, V. R. C., has been detailed for duty at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Captain John B. Cullis, 45th United States Infantry, V. R. C., has resigned.

The Patent Office.

During the past week there were 270 applications for patents and 54 caveats, and for the same time 320 patent rights were granted.

Appointments.

The following appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—Samuel Johnston, Hamilton, Ohio; Rufus Motter, Lancaster, Ohio; William McConkey, New York city.

Gaugers—David Finck and A. J. Crisman, Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania.

The Tobacco Trade.

A number of prominent tobacco manufacturers arrived to-day from Richmond, for the purpose of requesting the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue to establish a bonded tobacco warehouse in Richmond. There are now in that city over one million pounds of tobacco waiting shipment. The owners are unable to pay the full tax, but are willing to have their tobacco bonded, so that it can be shipped as required to the tobacco brokers in New York and other cities.

The Indians.

Secretary Schofield received a despatch from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, dated at Denver City, September 6, in which he states that the Indians are committing terrible ravages all around that section of the country, even as near as twenty miles from Denver City.

Alarm of Fire.

Between the third and fourth acts of the *Black Crook*, played to a crowded house, at the National Theatre to-night, the cry of fire was heard behind the scenes, caused by the burning of a piece of gauze. The management and audience behaved admirably, and the rush was checked almost instantly. No injuries of a serious nature are reported.

The Warrants Issued

by the Treasury Department during August, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted, in round numbers, as follows, viz:—Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, including the Alaska purchase, $13,000,000; interest on public debt, $4 830,000; War Department $11,800 000; Navy Department, $1,600,000; Interior Department, $6,500 000. Total, $37,730,000.

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt do not appear in the above.

FROM KANSAS.

Depredations by Indians on the Plains.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 7.—A special despatch from Hays city to the *Conservative*, says that a party of Arrapahoes and Cheyennes made a dash at Fort Dodge on the morning of September 3, but were driven off after a severe fight. Four soldiers were killed, and seventeen wounded. The Indian loss is unknown. General Sheridan is now at Fort Dodge.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS Sept. 7.—The House on Saturday passed a bill vesting the entire control of the New Orleans public schools in a board of sixteen directors to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. This will probably kill Conway's bill. A bill was introduced prohibiting the opening of public schools for the present, which was placed on the calendar for future action. The schools opened to-day under the direction of the old board, and with the former regulations in force. The registration bill has finally passed.

Vermont Election.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 7.—Official returns of the Vermont election are not yet complete, but the following statement of the vote is believed to be correct:—Page, 40,988; Edwards, 14,023. Republican majority, 26,965.

From South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 7.—A bill introduced in the Senate to-day to suppress insurrection and rebellion gives the Governor dictatorial powers in case of insurrection and rebellion.

From Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.—The report in the New York papers, and telegraphed thence, that the Stonington boat was in collision with a vessel on Friday night, is incorrect.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—De Conta, editor of *El Conesta*, was to-day committed for trial for assault of the Nicaraguan Minister.

Forty clerks and inspectors have been discharged from the Custom House.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Commissioner Gutman to-day resumed the investigation of the charges of fraud brought against Commissioner Rollins, Deputy Commissioner Harlan, ex-Collector Smith and others. The defendant Murray was discharged and called to the stand as a witness. He answered all irrelevant questions, but declined to answer relevant ones, on the plea that he might criminate himself.

The witness Gropf, who, the prosecution allege was spirited away by the defense, failed to appear, and an attachment was ordered against him.

J. T. McHenry, late revenue inspector, swore that he saw thirty-four barrels of whisky landed from the lighter in West street, which was subsequently conveyed towards Pike's distillery. When the barrels were landed they bore the mark of being in bond, and when they got to Fourteenth street the brand had been altered to tax paid.

McHenry further swore that the next day he saw S. N. Pike call on Deputy Commissioner Harlan and give him a check for either $105,000 or $10,500. The examination was postponed until to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A young man, named Beverly Clarke, formerly of the New York Post Office, was brought before United States Commissioner Osborne to-day on the charge of defrauding the Postal Department on an extensive scale, and was held to bail in $10,000 to answer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A three mile scull race took place at Hoboken to-day, between James A. Bigler and W. H. Hayes, for $500, and was won by Bigler by three lengths, in 23 minutes and 49 seconds.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 7.—Hon. B. H. Hill is about leaving here to stump the Northwest in the interest of the Democracy, and for the purpose of representing the true condition of affairs in the South.

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—The Senate, by a vote of 20 to 15, refused to reconsider the relief bill passed yesterday. A resolution was offered declaring Senators Wallace and Campbell not eligible to seats, being negroes, and not eligible under the Constitution of the State and that of the United States. Senator Higby, Republican, read a resolution passed heretofore, under General Order No. 90, and insisted that it took a two-thirds vote to bring it up. The Chair decided the two-thirds vote necessary. Mr. Holcombe said it was the most extraordinary decision ever made by a legislative body, and appealed from the decision of the Chair. The appeal was sustained by a vote of 24 to 8, and the resolution made the special order for Friday next. The House, by a vote of 69 to 42, passed a resolution to elect a board of commissioners to appoint officers of State roads. The Senate sustained the Governor's veto of the Savannah bill—ayes, 18; noes, 18. To-day is the last day for registration.

From Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Sept 7.—William Blanchard, Union member of the Parliament of Nova Scotia, has been unseated, the election committee having reported his election illegal. An important correspondence between Lieutenant-Governor Doyle and Attorney-General Wilkins, appears in the evening papers. The Governor requested the Attorney-General to inform him whether the disloyal sentiments attributed to him by the newspapers were really uttered by him. The Attorney-General replies, saying that he is incapable of entertaining or expressing disloyal sentiments, and that an official report of his speech will show that it is free from disaffection. What he desires is the restoration of the Constitution of Nova Scotia, with the Queen at the head. He opposes confederation because he is convinced it will ultimately lead to annexation with the United States, which above all things he most dreads. He adds, should it be the will of Providence that Nova Scotia be deprived of her old Constitution against the will of her loyal people, he is of the opinion that any political system of any other civilized country would be preferable to the constitution provided for her by Union acts.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—The trial of James Whalen for the murder of McGee commenced this morning before Chief Justice Richards. The court was densely crowded, and there was much excitement in the city. James O'Reilly, of the Queen's Court, appeared for the Crown, and J. H. Cameron, Kenneth McKenzie, and M. C. Cameron, for the defense, assisted by M. O'Farrell, of Quebec. The prisoner appeared pale. O'Reilly opened the prosecution in a speech charging that the prisoner was the instrument of a band of conspirators. The defense made no opening speech. A large number of witnesses were examined for the Crown. One of these, La Crox, swore that he saw Whalen shoot McGee. The testimony of the others was circumstantial.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—It is stated that the Imperial Government has sanctioned the general outline of the Intercolonial Railway, providing it should strike certain points. The details are left to the American Government to arrange.

The Massachusetts Insurance Reports.

The second part of the annual report of John E. Sanford, Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, having reference to the subject of life and accident insurance, has been issued. The book makes 228 pages, of which 98 are devoted to the report proper. There are now 47 life insurance companies in this State, an increase of three in the year 1867. The number of policies issued during the fourteen months ending with the year 1867 was 145,000, and the amount insured $420,000,000, against 119,000 policies issued, and $353,000,000 insured during the twelve months preceding November 1, 1866.

It appears that some 40,000 policies, insuring more than $100,000,000, were allowed to drop from a mere want of persistency on the part of the assured.

Just $62,515,000 were paid into the treasuries of these forty-seven companies during the last twelve months, by 430,000 policy holders, of which over $9,000,000 flowed out again to satisfy the claims on account of the dying. The remainder, after paying the expenses and returning the overpayments in the form of dividends to the assured, went to swell a fund now exceeding $100,000,000, and accumulating by the accretions of interest compounded, to meet a sum total of obligations of more than $1,200,000, which must sooner or later be paid, dollar for dollar.

The question of the valuation of policies is gone into at great length, and the subject is discussed in all its bearings.

The forty-seven life insurance companies doing business in Massachusetts or rather, twenty-one of them, were fortunate enough to find themselves during the last year, in possession of divisible surplus to the amount of $7 595,671·97. The whole of this magnificent fund was made up of the overpayments of individual policy holders, or was the surplus earnings of their money held in reserve by the companies. They were consequently entitled to have it divided among them by some rule or method of distribution. The report advocates the "contribution plan."

Accident insurance is treated of very briefly, and it is said that of eleven Companies which had agencies in Massachusetts, four have ceased entirely, two continue like with accident insurance, and only one pure Accident Company is left, the Railway Passenger, which does a "ticket" business. The history of accident insurance has illustrated the fact that it is an expensive and up-hill work to carry on a business where it is necessary to create a public demand for what it is proposed to supply.

Due credit is given in the report to the labors of the Actuary, Elizur Wright, and the life tables of Levi W. Meech, some of whose writings appear in the report. There are extensive detailed statements of the business of each of the forty-seven Companies, which fill more than half of the volume.

—Maggie Mitchell has appeared in a new pathetic eccentricity, called "Lorle."

—Madame Victor Hugo takes care of Rochefort's children while he is under a cloud.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICAL.—A large meeting of the Republicans of the Third Ward was held last night at the House of Industry, Catharine street, above Seventh. Mr. William Moran delivered an address eulogistic of Mr. Benjamin L. Berry, the candidate for Congress, also urging the people to organize in their precincts.

Major J. T. Pratt spoke on the issues of the day. The address of the Southern Generals at White Sulphur Springs he characterized as a rebel trick to deceive the people of the North.

The Berry Glee Club then sang several songs, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for Grant and Colfax.

A large and intelligent meeting of the members of the Fifteenth Ward Grant and Colfax Campaign Club was held at the corner of West and Coates streets. In the absence of the President, James B. Roney was called to the chair, who briefly stated the objects of the meeting. Mr. George W. Briggs acted as Secretary. Mr. C. A. Walborn, from the Committee on Organization, recommended the election of Colonel T. F. B. Tepper as marshal of the club, which was unanimously agreed to. The marshal was empowered to appoint as many assistants as he deemed advisable. A resolution was also adopted to create a corps of drummers for the club. After the transaction of some other unimportant business the meeting adjourned until Thursday evening next.

The picnic of the Twenty-sixth Ward, which was postponed last week, came off yesterday. Eastwick Park was crowded almost to its utmost capacity with ladies and gentlemen, and pleasure was the order of the day. The boats which had been provided for sails upon the lake were well patronized, while the ball-room had its eager seekers for the delights of the light fantastic toe. The moonlight ball was a great success, hundreds of persons not being able to gain access. The total profits of the day will probably amount to $1200, as far as known, there being also tickets outstanding that may produce more. A strong force of police was present, but no difficulty arose requiring their services.

THE RACES.—Yesterday afternoon about 6000 people assembled at Suffolk Park to witness the races between Mountain Boy and Lady Thorn, and Lucy and George Wilkes. The following was the result of the first one:—

First Heat.—Wilkes came home a length ahead. Time, 2·26¼.

Second Heat.—Lucy won the heat by less than half a head. Time, 2·27½.

Third Heat.—Wilkes won by four lengths. Time, 2·27¼.

Fourth Heat.—Wilkes came in a length ahead. Time, 2·26¼.

In the second race, Mountain Boy won the first heat, and Lady Thorn the next three. The time was 2·25, 2·22, 2·26, 2·29.

WILLS' HOSPITAL.—During the month of August, 15 patients were admitted to the Wills Hospital, and 18 were discharged, leaving 11 in the institution, of whom 6 were males, and 5 females. During the same period 211 new patients and 65 old ones applied at the Dispensary, and 35 surgical operations were performed, making the total number of patients treated during August 291, of which 249 belonged to the city.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—Messrs. William L. Wells and A. R. Paul, Commissioners appointed by the Board of Health to examine the horned cattle transported to this city, reported yesterday "that since their report on Saturday they have twice visited the drove yards and found 2050 cattle, principally from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. There were none from Illinois and Iowa, and none were diseased."

ROBBED.—The dwelling of George Pennock, No. 805 Franklin street, was found open yesterday morning, and an examination of the premises disclosed the fact that they had been feloniously entered and thoroughly ransacked; the family being absent. What had been carried off could not be ascertained in their absence.

HEAVY LOSS OF JEWELRY.—On Saturday afternoon Miss Sloan, a boarder in the Chesnut Grove House, Media, while riding in a carriage on the road between Media and Chester, lost a satchel containing jewelry valued at $5000. Diamond brooches and clusters were among the lost valuables.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—The number of buyers of boots and shoes in our city, from the South and this State, have increased recently. The receipts of boots and shoes during August, were as follows:—By sea, 9803 cases; by railroad, 3386 cases, making a total of 13,189 cases.

SEIZURE OF WHISKY.—Sundry packages of whisky were seized yesterday, in a wagon on South Front street, by Revenue Officer Babbington. It was alleged to be contraband, and to have been hauled from the Old Richmond District.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—An election for school trustees in Newton township, Camden county, last evening, resulted in the selection of John Stone and Frederick George, as Public School Trustees for the current term.

RUN OVER.—Robert McCormick, sixty years of age, fell of a cart he was driving, yesterday afternoon, and was severely injured. He was taken to his residence, No. 1611 Philip street.

ANECDOTES ABOUT BIRDS.—A book by Mr. Alexander W. M. C. Kennedy, published in London under the title of "The Birds of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire," contains some curious anecdotes about birds. Mr. Kennedy tells a story of a jackdaw's nest built in 1842, in the southeast turret of the Eton College bell-tower. It was "supported on one of the stone steps and curved up the spiral stairs to the height of nearly ten feet, until an exit was obtained by means of a window, and here it was that the top of the structure rested." No eggs were ever laid in the nest, and it was deserted, probably owing to "the continuous visits of too many eager strangers." But jackdaws do not only sometimes build strange nests; they occasionally exhibit strange conduct. Mr. Kennedy tells the following anecdote: "A tame jackdaw, belonging to Mr. Ernest Griffin, of the Eagle Tavern, Slough, built a large nest between two beer barrels which were placed on a shelf over the bar of the public house, in the summer of 1864; it laid several eggs, but was unable to hatch them. This bird would wander for many miles in the neighborhood, and being so well known was never shot, and always returned safely. It cared only for its master, and used to fly fiercely at any stranger who came in for a glass of beer. It had one very disagreeable trick: having searched for and found several worms and spiders, it would fly on to Mr. Griffin's shoulder and endeavor to force them down his throat, supposing, probably, that he would like them as much as itself."

LIVE STATUES.—A singular entertainment, almost approaching the grotesque, was offered to the King of Prussia lately on his visit to Wiesbaden. On a small islet in the Rhine was constructed in wood work a grand portico, semi-circular, supposed to represent Olympus, and artistically ornamented with the statues of all the divinities. The tallest men of the regiment of infantry were selected to personate these gods and goddesses. They were clothed in white drapery, strongly starched, so as to imitate the rigid appearance of marble; then each, having his face covered with white paint, was raised upon his pedestal; on the right of all was posted a colossal sub-commissioned officer, charged with the preservation of order. He cried out, "Steady!" to the divinities, whenever the royal steamer came in view. Strict prohibition was pronounced against liquors being served to the statues during the *fete*.

—Nashville negroes have learned to throw vitriol, and use it in cases of jealousy.

—Five negroes are in jail at Homer, La., for whipping one of their own race to death.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....5·23 | MOON RISES....10·14
SUN SETS....6·21 | HIGH WATER....8·00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celtic	London	New York	Aug. 22
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 26
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 27
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 28
Napoleon III.	Brest	New York	Aug. 29
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29

FOR EUROPE.

Geo Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 8
Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Sept. 10
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 19
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Sept. 8
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 9
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Sept. 10
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 10
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 11
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Sept. 12
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	Sept. 12
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	Sept. 17
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Sept. 17
Borussia	New York	Havana	Sept. 19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, Cienfuegos, G. C. Carson & Co.
Barque Gladstone, Brown, Stettin, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, Naples, do.
Brig John Chrystal, Barnes Ponce, John Mason & Co.
Schr J. Crockford, Briggs, Providence, Stanickson & Co.
Schr Kate Walker, ——, Salem, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Freeman, Boston, do.
Schr Mary and Eliza, Gibbs, Boston, do.
Schr Jas. Martin, Harris, Boston, do.
Schr Right Bower, Bower, Boston, do.
Schr Geo. A. Haig Churchill, Saco, Pine Knot Coal Co.
Schr Little Rock, Richman, Richmond, Captain.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Farragut, Clark, 6 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn. Was run into by an unknown brig, in the South Channel, during a thick fog, night of 1st inst.; lost mainsail and malaboom, and both davits; the brig lost all her head gear, leaving her cutwater and head gear on the deck of the schooner.
Schr Sybil, Almeida, from St. Jago de Cuba 20th ult. with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr Olive L. Rourke, Rourke, 10 days from Quaco, N. B., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Kate McLean, Conklin, 15 days from St. John (Antigua), with old iron in order.
Schr M. E. Staples, Dinsmore, 7 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, 6 days from Charleston, with lumber, etc., to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Little Rock, Rickman, from Suffolk, Va., with lumber to captain.
Schr Watchman, Dorety, 16 days from Calais, with laths and pickets to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr G. A. Haig, Churchill, 4 days from Portland, Ct., with stone to captain.
Schr Island Home, Carver, 4 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Wm. E. Leggett, Porter, 6 days from Portsmouth, Va., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Caroline C., Haynes, from Calais, with lumber to Knight & Sons.
Schr Sabao, Samson, from Brunswick, Ga., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Gen. Taylor, Wiley, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to Geo. B. Keffont & Co.
Schr Delaware, Wilson, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, from Boston.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer May flower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool yesterday.
Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Barque Annie W. Weston, Bailey, hence for San Francisco, was spoken July 31, lat. 35 N., long 37 W.
Barque John Wooster, Knowles, sailed from Singapore July 5, for Hong Kong.
Brig Clara F. Gibbs, Parker, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 16th ult., for Genoa.
Brig Jacob Baker, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 17th ult., for Trieste.
Brig W. R. Sawyer, Wallace, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 5th inst.
Brig George Harris, French, hence, at Salem 4th instant.
Schr William and James, Outen, hence, at Richmond 5th inst.
Schr J. B. Knowles, Scott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.
Schr Wm. C. Atwater, Saunders, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 5th inst.
Schr Hamburg, Laird, hence, at Washington, D. C., 5th inst.
Schr B. Strong, Brown, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at New York 6th inst.
Schrs Casper Heft, Shoe, for Portland; E. Brown, Small, for Fall River; and Isabella, Eudicott, for Boston, all hence, at New York 6th inst.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 15t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDnance and Ordnance Stores.
A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—
26 iron guns, various calibres.
2400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
208 lots of artillery harness.
498 carbiner, various models.
3273 muskets and rifles, various models.
225 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.
T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868. [9 8 5w

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—
NAPOLEON.....Lemarie
PEREIRE.....Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 158 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1004 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 136 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 1 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.
From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 2 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, September 12;
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, September 19;
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, September 22;
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, September 26,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	20

by Branch Steamer.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 303
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th or EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 8 3 90m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage payable in currency.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily,
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch.—The Swift-Sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1† No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER foot of Canal street, adjoining Delaware Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat trains at Bristol at 4·20 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier 40 North River.
6 1 6m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 5, 1¾ P.M	Saturday, Sept. 5, 5¾ P.M
Sunday, Sept. 6, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 6 A.M. and 2 P.M.; leaves Bristol at 10¾ A.M. and 4½ P.M.	
Monday, Sept 7, 2½ P.M	Monday, Sept. 7, 6½ P.M
Tuesday, " 8, 5¾ A.M	Tuesday, " 8, 9 A.M
Wed'day, " 9, 6 A.M	Wed'day, " 9, 10 A.M
Thursday " 10, 6 A.M	Thursday, " 10, 10 A.M
Friday, " 11, 7¾ A.M	Friday, " 11, 11¾ A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3 00 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.

Who Are Democrats?

THE *Age* is so hard pressed for an argument against the Republican party as to publish an article, of which the following extract is a fair specimen:—

"Hector Tyndale, who applauded to the echo the brutal conduct of the murderer and incendiary, John Brown, is a radical.

"Nathaniel P. Banks, who proposed to let the Union slide, is a radical.

"William Lloyd Garrison, who denounced the Union and the Constitution as a league with death and a covenant with hell, is a radical.

"John A. Bingham, who assisted in the conviction and murder, by a military commission of an innocent woman, is a radical."

A noteworthy feature of this diatribe is that the *Age* seems to imagine it is still addressing an old pro-slavery audience, who will be as much horrified in 1868 with any word, speech, or act smacking of abolition, as the traitorous villains who originated the rebellion were in the days when they ruled the nation in triumph by the aid of Northern Democratic slaves.

The *Age* is eloquent in its denunciations of "the murderer and incendiary John Brown," but it is oblivious to the guilt of the wholesale murderers and incendiaries who form the Southern wing of the Democratic party. That organization contains such an immense quantity of disgraceful and traitorous material that it is scarcely worth while to attempt to particularize, after the fashion of the *Age*, but perhaps a few paragraphs of the kind may not be altogether useless.

Brick Pomeroy, who advocates open and undisguised repudiation, who eulogizes the assassin of Lincoln, and who constantly proclaims his desire to disgrace loyalty and honor rebellion, is not only a Democrat, but the most popular Democratic editor in the United States.

Raphael Semmes, the pirate captain of the Rebel pirate ship which robbed and plundered defenseless American merchantmen, and sought to sweep the American flag from the seas, is a Democrat.

Jeff. Davis, the head of the Confederacy, and who, not content with the fearful guilt of seeking to establish on the soil of this country a rival and hostile government by the ordinary agencies of an unholy war, countenanced in addition the most cruel and infamous devices, is a Democrat.

The man he employed to introduce yellow fever in the Northern cities by selling infected clothing is a Democrat.

The men he employed to burn American steamboats on the Western rivers and lakes, reckless of the fate of innocent passengers, were Democrats.

The men he employed to rob banks on the frontier and to burn hotels in the Northern cities were Democrats.

The men he sent to invade Pennsylvania; the men who burnt Chambersburg; the men who boasted that they would sack Philadelphia, and ruin all its citizens (saving and excepting the *Age* and its particular friends) were Democrats.

The men who boasted that they would water their horses in the Delaware after riding rough-shod over the voters and people of this Commonwealth are Democrats.

The Rebels who fought at the battle of Gettysburg, for the purpose of confirming and exercising without restraint their arrogant pretension to dispose arbitrarily of the lives, liberty, and property of the people of this grand old State, are Democrats.

The men who tore down the glorious flag of the country from every defenseless Southern fort, and who plundered every Southern custom house, mint, and post office, are Democrats.

The men who burn down the school-houses of the freedmen are Democrats.

The men who murder Southern Unionists in cold blood are Democrats.

The bands of midnight assassins, confederated together under the name of the Kuk-klux Klan, are Democrats.

Alexander H. Stephens, who boasted that the Confederacy would be established with slavery as its corner-stone, is a Democrat.

Every unrepentant Southern foe of Republican institutions, who, struggling through every phase of the war to destroy the nation, is still animated by a stern resolve to rule or ruin it, is a Democrat.

Every Northern sympathizer with the Rebellion, whose heart rejoiced in the success of the foes of his country, and deplored the brilliant triumphs of the noble Union army, is a Democrat.

Horatio Seymour, who encouraged the New York rioters, who did not conceal his admiration of the Confederate Constitution, and who made the cowardly proposition that the American people should abandon their noble Government to fall in at the tail end of the Rebel line of treason, piracy, murder, arson, robbery, and slavery, is a Democrat.

The man who gave this vile compound of wickedness its quietus, and whose military genius gained point after point from the haughty warriors of the Confederacy until no alternative was left but an unconditional surrender—General Ulysses S. Grant—is a Republican.

ONE of "that body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men," whom the simple-minded Rosecrans, with heart in hand, journeyed down to the White Sulphur Springs to consult on the semi-anarchical state of the country, was named G. T. Beauregard. This man Beauregard is a chivalrous and magnanimous Southerner, who did the late Confederacy some service, and is now anxious to be regarded as "a representative man in reverence and regard for the Union." As illustrative of his zeal in behalf of the "lost cause," we reproduce the following little note, penned by him during the progress of the recent conflict which was produced by his error of "interpreting State rights to conflict with national unity":—

"HON. W. E. MILES, Richmond, Va.:—Has the bill for the execution of abolition prisoners after January next been issued? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag. After that period let the execution be with the garrote.

"G. T. BEAUREGARD."

It is unnecessary for us to remind our readers that this would-be executioner of abolition soldiers—this outlawed reprobate who advocated the raising of the black flag and the application of the garrote to the throat of every man caught in a blue uniform—is violently opposed to Grant and Colfax, and just as violently in favor of the election of Seymour and Blair.

Will the Coming Man Drink Petroleum?

WE think he will not. Still, it all depends upon a settlement of the question as to whom the Coming Man is destined to be. Will his name be Grant? We are inclined to that belief, and for the best of reasons. There are various indications that point to him as the leading spirit of the country during the next four years. As far as heard from, the belief in Grant has settled down to a positive conviction in Vermont. If the people of Maine are not found equally settled in their convictions on this point, we shall lose our faith in the signs of the times. Conceding that Grant is destined to be the Coming Man, the perplexing query which we have placed at the head of this article is summarily disposed of. There is no question as to the habits and tastes of the great soldier. Everybody in the *World* knows that he is a drunkard, and what more could be desired by the curious. The quality of his favorite beverage is no more involved in doubt than is the fact of his appetite for it. Mr. Lincoln, a man who was temperate in all things, save in his anxiety for the faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to him by the nation, was a great admirer of this soldierly drink, although, not being a military man himself, he did not partake of it in person. Still, he made anxious inquiries as to where it could be obtained, expressing a desire to provide every General in the Union army with an unlimited supply.

The effect produced by this beverage upon General Grant and the armies which repeatedly fell under his command, was very peculiar. While encamped before Fort Donelson, early in the war, he became so completely saturated that he sent word to the worthy Democratic soldier in command of the stronghold that he "proposed to move upon his lines immediately." To say the least of it, this was very impolite. None but a man drunk with the prestige of success, and intoxicated with a belief in his own invincible prowess, would have been guilty of the indiscretion. But the most reprehensible part of his conduct on this memorable occasion consists in the fact that he did move on the Democratic lines—staggered right over them, in fact, disgusting all their worthy leaders by the unseemly manner in which he interfered with their plans. Don Carlos Buell, another worthy Democratic general, who imitated Grant in the color and cut of his uniform, and who operated in the same section of country, won the everlasting gratitude of the "armed neutrality" men of the neighborhood, by never behaving himself in such obstreperous fashion.

Then, on another occasion, a worthy Democratic General, McClernand by name, who enjoys the confidence and esteem of his party to such an extent as to be elevated to the Chairmanship of the Illinois State Executive Committee, marched down upon Vicksburg at the head of an army, and treated the garrison with marked civility. A few months afterward, Grant happened to be at the head of this same army, and while in that position he also paid a flying visit to the vicinity of Vicksburg. On this occasion, as on the previous one referred to, he was so completely under the influence of his favorite beverage that he again lost sight of the amenities of soldier life, and rushed headlong into the town in a way that deeply distressed Mr. Pemberton, formerly a resident of this State, and always a Democrat in excellent standing.

Again, one McClellan, a soldier who professed a great admiration for the gallantries of warfare, and who was so highly revered by the Democratic party that there was some loud talk about making him President, passed a great deal of his time in Virginia and Maryland, winning golden opinions wherever he went by reason of his gentleness of spirit, and extremely deferential behavior. But no sooner had Grant tottered over the Potomac and polluted the "sacred soil" of Virginia with his untidy boots, than he aroused the deepest indignation on the part of the inhabitants by the harum-scarum, headlong way in which he reeled about in their midst. The last exhibition which he made of himself was in the neighborhood of Richmond, where he disturbed a very worthy Democrat, Davis by name, while at his prayers on a Sabbath evening, and behaved in a manner equally rude to General Lee, who is now an ardent admirer of Democratic principles.

These little incidents, which we have only too briefly sketched to show them up in all their enormity, prove conclusively that Grant is irreclaimable, that there is no hope of weaning him from his favorite, old-time beverage by tempting him with petroleum, benzine, nitro-glycerine, or any other vile explosive compound of like character. Hence we are inclined to the belief that, if Grant is destined to be the Coming Man, the question, Will the Coming Man drink petroleum? must be answered in the negative.

"The Quality of Mercy is Not Strained."

HON. JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the Commonwealth, in the wise exercise of the high prerogative of executive clemency, has been pleased to again respite the sentence of Alfred Alexander, sentenced to suffer death to-day. In acting thus, the Governor has been governed by a sense of what is due to the universal demand of public sentiment, as well as to the real merit of the case. It is seldom if ever that a public opinion entirely erroneous can be manufactured. As it is in the case of a private individual so it is in that of the public, there is generally some ground for a prevailing belief. If any man believe a man to be a rogue, we wager largely that he is one. So we think that as the unanimous voice of the people has called for the indefinite respite of this man Alexander, there is good ground for granting the request. There seems to be a strange confusion in certain quarters as to the idea of what rules should govern the Executive clemency. Mercy does not follow the strict rules of law, for if a man is really innocent the law would never place him in the position to require clemency. Mercy is intended as a free gift of gracious forgiveness, and is exercisable only at the discretion of the Governor.

A wise provision of the Constitution leaves the question entirely with him. He is accountable for it all to no one but his conscience and public opinion. He does not observe the rules which govern a court of justice. He looks at the whole case and does as he sees fit in the premises. His sense of judgment is the only guide in the smallest case, how much more should it be so when a human life is in jeopardy? When, by a stroke of his pen he can launch an unprepared soul into eternity, surely it is his duty to hesitate and make true the motto, that the quality of mercy is not strained. In view then of this Alexander case, and laying aside all legal grounds (which of themselves we deem to have been insufficient), we cannot but commend the action of his Excellency. The accusations, well known, were peculiar. The man was friendless, without influence or kindred. He stood alone, and was seemingly harshly dealt with. For the Executive then, in deference to a spontaneous public sentiment, to indefinitely respite the man, was in such a case commendable and deserving of the warmest encomiums of all lovers of mercy and justice combined. To the Governor should be awarded praise for his action in the matter.

Nearing Charybdis.

THE speech of a negro in the Louisiana Legislature, sent North by the Rebel agents of the Associated Press, an extract from which was published in the morning papers, exhibits the terrible condition of affairs down South; worked up to a frenzy, the man said, in connection with the reported murders of certain colored men:—

"I want to tell them to beware; I want to tell them they have nearly reached the end of their string. The next outrage of the kind which they commit will be the signal for the dawn of retribution, of which they have not dreamed; a signal that will cause ten thousand torches to be applied to this city, for patience will then have ceased to be a virtue, and this city will be reduced to ashes."

This may be, and we believe it is, nothing but an idle threat, but the very fact that society is in such a condition as to cause such a threat is itself sufficient ground for grave reflection. From it we can see the temper of the blacks, and there can be no disguising the fact that if the Blair programme be attempted, there will be a fearful and sanguinary repetition of San Domingo on a scale too horrible to contemplate.

TICKNOR OR TINKER.—Mr. George Ticknor Curtis is a very elegant penman. His well-rounded periods upon that fruitful source of eloquence, the Constitution, will compare favorably with anything that Andrew Johnson has done in the same line in his palmiest days. Curtis even went so far as to write a book about the Constitution, some years ago, purporting to be a history of that sacred document. It is natural, therefore, that Curtis is opposed to anything which savors of tampering with the document as it was when he wrote "finis" at the end of his volume. The top shelves of the booksellers are groaning beneath the weight of dusty tomes labelled "Curtis on the Constitution." Their sale was never very brisk, and now Curtis is out of the market entirely, for the simple reason that the document whose history he so laboriously traced has been disfigured beyond all hope of recognition. Hence Curtis writes a monstrously long-winded epistle to the New York *World*, winding up in this fashion:—

"As a citizen of the United States, I shrink from giving the sanction of my vote to the candidates of a party which is responsible for such tampering with the Constitution: nor would I vote for the candidates of any party that does not reject such a precedent and pledge itself to undo it."

A perusal of the epistle will reveal the fact that Curtis has not heard of the "tampering with the Constitution" which was attempted by the leaders of the Rebellion. Hence he arrays himself with their party, under the belief that they will "undo" several distasteful things when they get into power. If they do not succeed in "undoing" what is so repulsive to them in a peaceful way, it is rumored that they intend to have another bout with deadly weapons. This suits Curtis exactly, and he is extremely desirous of assuring them that they will receive the substantial support of his vote.

CHARLESTON is slowly but surely recovering from the disastrous effects of the war upon its commercial prosperity. It has now recovered a respectable portion of its former prosperity. The following table shows the value of its exports for the year ending on the 31st of August just passed:—

Foreign.	
Sea Island Cotton	$1,192,400
Upland Cotton	9,984,000
Naval Stores	130,000
Lumber and Timber	25 000
Total foreign	$11,331,400
Coastwise.	
Sea Island Cotton	$678,000
Upland Cotton	13 500 000
Naval Stores	140,000
Rice	1,080,000
Lumber and Timber	180 000
	$15,578,000—15,578,000
Grand total	$26,909,400

showing a total export, foreign and coastwise, of near $27,000,000 in value, to which add yarns and domestics, the manufacture of the State, and various agricultural products not enumerated, and it may safely be estimated that the exports of the year 1867-8, all told, will approach near $30,000,000 in currency value. It is supposed that if the crop this season terminates well, there will be an export of near 400,000 bales of cotton, about 35,000 tierces of rice, and a fair increase in other products the coming year.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"THE WHITE FAWN" has been thoroughly reconstructed at the Chesnut Street Theatre, as was promised by the management last night. The novelties are all decided improvements, more especially the grand fountain tableau, which is one of the most artistic spectacles ever witnessed on the stage. In the variegated dazzling lights which are thrown upon it, the full force and effect of the grouping is brought out. The imperial guard of little children on horseback is likewise decidedly attractive. We are pleased to see that the role of Miss Josie Orton has undergone reconstruction also. She has at last arrived at a knowledge of the fact that *J'amies les Militaires* is quite beyond her vocal acquirements, and has dropped that, with Tostee's discreditable squirmings and grimaces, to take up *Captain Jenks of the Hoss Marines*. Here she is at home, and her execution is both creditable to herself and satisfactory to her audience. The house was crowded last night, and *The White Fawn* may be said to have received a new lease of life.

THE THEATRES THIS EVENING.—At the Walnut the dramatization of *Foul Play* will be repeated this evening. It continues to attract attention and to draw full houses. At the Chesnut *The White Fawn* will be given, as a matter of course. At the American the usual variety of entertainments will delight a large audience. At Hooley's Opera House the season was opened last evening, with flattering prospects of success. The leading members of the excellent stock company will all appear this evening, and those who are present will have an excellent opportunity to "laugh and grow fat."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INCENSE TO THE ADORABLE.—IN the patriarchal age sweet-smelling incense was an emblem of worship, and in these latter times the most acceptable symbol of homage that a gentleman can offer to the woman he adores is a case of that enchanting perfume, richer than frankincense, and more delicious than the scent of roses wet with dew—Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO." Sold by all druggists. 1t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING AT the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Address by the Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS.

An account of the Origin and Progress of the Temperance Movement in the Buttonwood Street Church, by Hiram Ward Esq.

Essay by George H. Stuart, Jr., Esq.

Vocal and Instrumental Music

Young Men particularly invited. 1t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, 8 28 10t Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held on Monday, the 7th of September, 1868, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:—

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day DANIEL SMITH, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

1t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 7, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 17th instant.

9 7 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Board of Directors earnestly request every Member of this Society to attend a meeting to be held at the Hall of the House of Industry, No. 716 CATHARINE Street, on THURSDAY EVENING, September 10, 1868 at 7½ o'clock. Please be punctual, as business of the utmost importance will be brought before the meeting.

9 7 3t* [M. GRIER, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwfi

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

7 9 to th 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

POLITICAL.

GRANT AND COLFAX

CAMPAIGN CLUB OF 1868.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted, to meet at the call of the President,

A MEETING

to perfect the organization and to prepare for the Campaign, will be held

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

September 9, at 8 o'clock at the CITY ARMORY, BROAD Street, below Race, to which the members and all who desire to become such, are respectfully invited. WILLIAM B MANN,

9 8 2t President and Chief Marshal.

ATTENTION!—THIRTEENTH WARD GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB. The Republicans of the Ward and all interested in the principles we advocate, are requested to meet at the Club Room, N. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on THIS EVENING, 8th instant at 8 o'clock. GEORGE H. EARLE and WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN, Esqs., will deliver addresses on the great issues now before the country.

By order of the Club.

E. H. FITLER, President.

JAMES W. SAYRE, Secretary. 9 7 2t

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 418 LIBRARY Street.

9 8 1t M. C. HONG, Chairman.

PAPER.

50 TONS 50 TONS

Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,

OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,

9 8 1mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers,

Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street

$15,000, $10,000, AND $5000, TO INVEST upon Mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER.

11* No. 51 North SIXTH Street.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS

"BOYS IN BLUE,"

No. 527 CHESNUT Street,

SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.

ATTENTION!

In pursuance of a resolution of the

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

Who adhere to the cause of the country in Peace, as they fought for it in war,

A NATIONAL CONVENTION

OF THE

VETERANS OF THE WAR

WILL MEET IN

PHILADELPHIA

ON THE

First and Second of October,

PROXIMO,

For the purpose of consulting upon the present condition and future prospects of our beloved country, and to devise means for prosecuting with vigor GRANT'S LAST CAMPAIGN.

Conjointly with the members of said Committee from Pennsylvania (General FISHER), and the Chairman of the State Central Committee (General COLLIS), the undersigned hereby announce the following as the mode of more perfectly organizing those who will participate in said Convention, and in the

GRAND PARADE

Which will take place

On the First or Second of October,

As may be determined, and announced in future orders.

First—A Battalion of escort will be mustered in forthwith, to be composed of twenty picked men from each Ward.

Second—Companies of thirty-two men will be formed, who shall select one Captain, two Lieutenants, and two Sergeants, and be lettered as they are mustered in.

Third—The first ten Companies will be formed into a Regiment, and the first three Regiments into a Brigade, and the first three Brigades into a Division, and the first three Divisions into a Corps, etc. etc.

Fourth—The Field Officers of Regiments will be selected by the Line Officers of the same.

Fifth—The Brigade Commanders will be selected by the Regimental Field Officers; the Division Commanders by the Brigade Commanders, and the Corps Commanders will be announced hereafter in orders from these Headquarters.

The uniform will consist of Fatigue Cap, Blue Blouse, and a red, white and blue Cockade.

An officer will be in attendance at Headquarters,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street,

Daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., to muster in recruits, and organize companies, etc. etc.

Upon the Company Rolls may be entered the Field Service of recruits, which Rolls will be preserved for future reference.

RALLY, COMRADES,

And let this demonstration be worthy of our great leader,

GENERAL GRANT,

And the great soldiers who will be present to review you.

Visiting organizations will report as soon as possible to the undersigned, giving number of men and officers who will be present.

JOSHUA T. OWEN,

9 8 2t COMMANDER.

CLOTHING.

Sanitary Safeguards for the Season.

Remember! Remember!
The month of September
Has come with its evenings so chill!
Your thin summer pants, sir,
No longer will answer,
They'll make you feel shaky and ill.

Your coat and your vest, sir,
Both week-day and best, sir,
You need them substantial and thick.
Get clothes for the season,
So cheap and so pleasing,
Unless you desire to be sick.

If happy and healthy,
We're better than wealthy:
Here's health, and here's clothing for all
Fine garments for Autumn,
So cheaply we bought 'em,
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S BROWN HALL!

Gentlemen! There is no use of standing there, shivering, when a few dollars will make you comfortable for the Fall Weather.

Come and see how cheap the Autumnal Raiment is!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO,

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 19 3m

CARPETINGS.

1868. FALL. 1868.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

OF

CARPETINGS.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW MESS MACKEREL,

JUST IN STORE, IN FINE ORDER.

ALSO,

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

GROCERS,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.

NEW FALL STYLES,

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first-class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $2 40 to $5 50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2 20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1 40.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets: which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 8 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9 2

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 14

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 2m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Wednesday, September 9, 3 o'clock P. M., Premium $250. Horses 6 years old or under. Mile heats, best 3 in 5. $175 to first, $75 to second Horse, good day and track.

Owner enters bwn h. Victor Patchen.

E. K. Conklin enters c. c. Prince George.

Owner enters Blue Dick.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Omnibuses will start from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M. 9 7 3t

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 4 26 1m4p

OBITUARY.

Hon. Abijah Mann.

The telegraph announces the death of Abijah Mann, Jr., one of the most remarkable men of New York State, at the age of 75 years. It is impossible to contemplate his decease without lively emotions. The time is brought to memory when his Vulcanic eloquence used to be heard in the Legislature, Congress, or political conventions, always for the overthrow of what he regarded as some monstrous abuse or scheme to defraud the public treasury. When he was on the stage in active life the Democratic party was in its glory; and such men as Van Buren, Butler, Silas Wright, Marcy, Michael Hoffman were his familiar associates and the directors of its fortunes. He was one of the last to pass from public view; nor did he till bodily infirmity compelled him to renounce active participation in affairs. He was born at Fairfield, in Herkimer county, N. Y., on the 24th day of September, 1793, and was favored with an excellent mother, who bestowed great care upon his early training. He was a somewhat wayward youth, but he never omitted to pay her the tribute of veneration. In 1854, at the last New York Democratic State Convention which he ever attended, he mentioned her:—"I learned to hate slavery," cried the tottering, but impetuous old man, "when I said my prayers at my mother's knees." He early became a politician, a Republican of the Tompkins school, and gloried in wearing the "bucktail." He soon became a man of mark; was elected justice of the peace, appointed postmaster, and finally became a member of Assembly of his native State in 1828. He served three successive terms, obtaining a wide notoriety for his active hostility to the proposed Chenango canal. "It cannot be of lasting benefit," he declared in a speech; "a man can as easily lift himself over the fence by the slack of his pantaloons." Mr. Mann was elected to Congress in 1832, and re-elected in 1834. He became as remarkable at Washington as at Albany. On one occasion he was appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank. He repaired to this city, but was refused access to the books of the institution. He immediately procured laborers and set them to excavate their way under the building. This proceeding induced the officers to let Mr. Mann have his way; and he made a thorough investigation. Mr. Mann used to relate the story with great zest:—"I had been desired by General Jackson," said he, "to come immediately to the President's house at any hour on my return to Washington. I arrived late in the night, and was refused admittance. 'My name is Mann,' said I, 'and the President wants to see me.' I was admitted. General Jackson had just risen from the bed, and walked up and down the room in an old woollen night-gown, which made him appear like a ghost. 'Tell me,' he demanded, 'how stands the case?' I told him the names of members of both Houses of Congress who had received money from the bank, and he made comments as I told. Naming one most distinguished Senator, I added, $70,000.' 'That money is well spent,' cried General Jackson; 'he is an able man.' I named a Southern Senator, still living, adding '$6000.' 'Too much, too much,' cried the old man; 'he is only a country village lawyer.' So I went through the whole catalogue, detailing one of the most extraordinary cases of official corruption then on record." The sequel of this investigation, the removal of the deposits, etc., are part of the history of the times and require no recapitulation. Mr. Mann left Congress at the expiration of General Jackson's term, and was elected again that same autumn to the New York Assembly. He took a lively interest in political matters, generally acting with the Republicans, but retaining his early attachment for the distinctive financial views of the Barnburners. He was greatly dissatisfied with the slackness of Mr. Lincoln's administration in dealing with the Rebels; and was more than suspected of having voted for Mr. Seymour in 1862. But the ensuing winter disabused him thoroughly. Meeting the Governor in the Comptroller's office, he fixed his eye on him with the peculiar glance, and said:—"Governor Seymour, I hear that you have sinned away your day of grace; and I believe it. You had the brightest of opportunities, but you have thrown them away, I believe, forever. You might have been President; but you never will be." Mr. Mann was occasionally to be seen in the streets, moving along with blurred eyesight, and almost incapable of recognizing his friends; but his "natural force" was abated. He always expressed his opinions boldly. He criticized freely the acts of Mr. Seward and others, and did not quite overcome the animosities of his early stirring political encounters.

"American Conflict."

Mr. Greeley tells the New York *Ledger* how he came to write his "American Conflict." We make the following extract from his account, from which it will be seen that the book must be very unreliable as a work of history. He says:—

In many cases I found officers reported killed in battles whom I afterward found fighting in subsequent battles; whence I conclude they had not been killed so dead as they might have been. Some of the errors into which I was thus led by my authorities were not corrected till after my work was printed; when the gentlemen thus conclusively disposed of began to write me, insisting that, though desperately wounded at the battle in question, they had decided not to give up the ghost, and so still remained in the land of embodied rather than that of disembodied souls. Their testimony was so direct and pointed that I was constrained to believe it, and to correct page after page accordingly. I presume a few, even yet, remain consigned to the shades in my book, who nevertheless, to this day, consume rations of beef and pork with most unspiritual regularity and self-satisfaction. There doubtless remain some other errors, though I have corrected many; and, as I have stated many more particulars than my rivals in the same field have usually done, it is probable that my work originally embodied more errors of fact or incident than almost any other.

In another part of this statement Mr. Greeley says:—

The sale of my history was very large and steady down to the date of the clamor raised touching the bailing of Jefferson Davis, when it almost ceased for a season; thousands who had subscribed for it refusing to take their copies, to the sore disappointment and loss of the agents who had supplied themselves with fifty to one hundred copies each, in accordance with their orders; and who thus found themselves suddenly, through no fault of theirs, involved in serious embarrassments. I grieved that they were thus afflicted for what, at the worst, was no fault of theirs; while their loss by every copy thus refused was twenty times my own.

Politics in Camden.

To the Editors of the *Evening Telegraph*:—I seek no controversy. It is no time for the friends of freedom to have divisions in their ranks. There will be no such thing among the Republicans of New Jersey. The contest is too serious, and the stake too great for which Democracy contends in this last battle, in which human liberty will triumph and intolerance and injustice will go to the wall. Your other correspondent had the last word two months ago, and now, by permission of Mr. Scovel, and to do justice to a brave and courageous man, I send you a copy of a letter to him from Thaddeus Stevens, dated April 15, 1868. It is as follows:—

"House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—Dear Scove:—Alabama is not yet admitted. We are not out of the woods. This body lacks courage. Why can't you come here as a member of the next Congress? We need true men.

"THADDEUS STEVENS."

Ever truly yours, A SEEKER AFTER TRUTH.
Camden, N. J., Sept. 3, 1868.

CITY ITEMS.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest else where, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF PARIS TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS.—We call the particular attention of the trade to the very large sale of the above goods as advertised in our Auction column, by Messrs. *Lippincott, Son & Co., Auctioneers, No. 240 Market street.* The goods are of the fall importation of Messrs. B. Diament & Co., of New York. Buyers will find the richest and most complete assortment of Paris Trimmings ever offered at auction, including full lines of new styles Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, etc., in silk, satin or velvet, together with a very large and full assortment of Ladies' Companions and other fancy goods. See advertisement for particulars. An invoice of 800 doz. Paris Kid Gloves included in the sale.

SUITS for parlor. SUITS for walking—
SUITS for public men to talk in—
SUITS for dress, and SUITS to work in,
SUITS for exquisites to flirt in.
SUITS for men both short and tall
SUITS to suit you, one and all.
To No. 824 Chesnut street, STOKES & Co.,
For Fashionable Clothing you must go.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure result in pleasure and profit.

PITTSBURG GRAPES from the KNOX Fruit Farm and Nurseries—Concord, Delaware, Iona, Israella, and other varieties, received daily, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, No. 727 Market street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS done up, mended, and put up to windows, at about the same price others charge for washing only, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CARPET UPHOLSTERING a specialty, at PATTEN'S. Workmen always ready to make up, alter, and lay Carpets. *No disappointment. No delay*, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SPRING MATTRESSES that are out of order repaired, made up equal to new, and returned the same day. Workmen always ready, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES for Upholstering work reduced. Carpet, Furniture, Bedding, Curtain, Shade, Blind, and other work done promptly; no delay, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Workmen always ready.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street, is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

GALLOWAY—POMEROY.—On the 27th of August, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. RICHARD GALLOWAY and Miss CLARA M. POMEROY, both of this city.

RULON—ERWIN.—September 1, 1868, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. GEORGE H. RULON to Miss LAVINIA ERWIN, both of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

BALL.—On the 7th instant, ELIZABETH BALL, widow of the late George Ball, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Ambrose Ball No. 418 Sergeant street, west of Frankford road, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

BIRCH.—On the 6th instant, WALTBURG BIRCH, wife of Michael Birch, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1209 Frankford road, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

BOSTWICK.—On Monday morning, the 7th instant, H. N. BOSTWICK, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Radcliff street, Bristol, Pa., on Thursday, the 10th instant, at two (2) o'clock P. M.

COX.—On the 5th instant, THOMAS A. COX, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends, also Adelphi Lodge, No. 22, I. O. of O. F., together with the Plasterers' Association, are requested to attend his funeral, from his father-in-law's residence, No. 1201 Deacon street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

DAVIS.—On the 6th instant, SARAH DAVIS, in the 84th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister-in-law, Sarah Stokes, No. 822 Vine street, on Fourth-day morning at 10 o'clock.

EBERT.—On the 7th instant, MARY EBERT, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, G. W. Hanna, No. 1717 N. Thirteenth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

LACHAPELLE.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, wife of Camille Lachapelle, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1236 N. Front street, above Girard avenue, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

MARCER.—On the 6th instant, ISAAC R. MARCER, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family; Neptune Hose Company; Union Division, No. 12, S. of T.; and Harmony Lodge, No. 16, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 915 N. Twelfth street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday evening, September 5, JOSEPH R. MITCHELL, in the 75th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Tulpehocken street, Germantown. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery, leaving the house at 4½ o'clock precisely.

MOORE.—On Sunday morning, the 6th instant, SARAH E., wife of Charles H. Moore, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1526 Coates street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

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UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE FOR CONSUMPTION AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, is prescribed, and recommended by Physicians all over the country, and is PERFORMING MORE CURES THAN ALL THE OTHER REMEDIES COMBINED. A trial will convince the most skeptical $1 a bottle; six for $5. Sent by Express. Circulars free. Sold by the Proprietors.

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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 708 RACE Street.

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, August 31,

THEIR FIRST IMPORTATIONS

OF

FALL DRESS GOODS,

Comprising the most desirable European Novelties,

WHICH THEY PROPOSE TO OFFER

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IRISH POPLINS,

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Jewelers and Silversmiths,

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Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of

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BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR BRIDAL GIFTS. 26 tuthrp

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THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY

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LAMP FEET, SHADES, GLOBES, SMOKE BELLS CHIMNEYS, BOTTLES, SHAVING MUGS; PERFUMERY, and DRUGGISTS' JARS,

And articles in general family use, ordinarily made of OPAQUE WHITE GLASS AND CHINA.

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ORDERS ARE SOLICITED.

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ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S

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Hon. A. K. MCCLURE Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,009,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200 000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300 000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chead	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5 910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900 000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $20 each. $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

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To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

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Without Injury to the System.
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GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

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The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

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FOR THE

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The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

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Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

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Increased Facilities for the Transaction of the General Auction Business.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS 100x42 feet, and 40x30 feet.

SALES AT RESIDENCES AN OBJECT OF SPECIAL ATTENTION. 8 1 1mrp

For the Evening Telegraph.

The Carpet-Baggers.

"Who be you 'uns that pitch your camp
Beside the brown Savannah?
We think not, by your nervous tramp,
Ye native to the manor.
What number, say! your regiment?
What battle-field ye camped on?—
With infantry of Howell Cobb,
Or troopers of Wade Hampton?"

"We camped upon the Coosa's tide
With Thomas and with Sherman!
This florid couple at my side,
Are of Wisconsin's German;
Those three with Banks were fever-flayed,
Long marched among the bayoux;
I lost my arm on Grierson's raid,
A soldier of Ohio!"

Then with their ancient battle yell,
The hospitable yeomen,
Rushed from their thresholds forth, to fell
Their unprotected foemen:
"Go back! ye crippled myrmidons,
Ye Yankees and ye yagers!
Our Georgia's chivalric sons,
Admit no Carpet-Baggers!"

"Nay Brethren, not as soldiers come,
With knapsacks and with sabres,
Behind the widow-mocking drum,
We meet you, friends and neighbors:
Our spear it is the pruning hook,
For war to make repayment;
Our knapsack is the carpet sack
To bear our gold and raiment.

"Therein a few good books we bring
To feed our higher natures,
The Psalms, the Pilgrims used to sing,
The Testaments, their teachers.
The arts which dignify our fate,
And make our toil inviting,
The Charters of our common State
Crowned by our fathers' fighting.

"Betwcen us lies our holy truce,
Above us God's religion,
To bid us turn to purer use
This army-trampled region.
The softness of the land we saw
When violences wrung you,
And in this better time of law
We seek a home among you!"

Still menaced these the Georgia braves,
With rifles and with daggers:
"Your peace we hate! We curse the State!
Go back, ye Carpet baggers!
Your books and Gospels we contemn!
Our sires they were but braggers!
As for our truce it was a ruse—
Go back! ye Carpet-baggers!"

Forth drave they then these peaceful men
Across their fields of story;
The children mock them as they go,
In scorn the women glory.
But, reverent, the negroes come
To say, "Our freedom faded
Since died the dear roll of your drum;
Oh, stay, ye travel-jaded!

"Stay, till the ballot we have found,
Or ye and we may perish;
Right neighborly the grateful ground
Together we will cherish;
And deeper shall our ploughshares go,
Than Treason's threats or daggers,
Till peace and freedom stalwart grow
To hail all carpet-baggers!"

GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND.

THE FASHIONABLE WOMAN OF THE PERIOD.

From the Saturday Review.

Among the many odd products of a mature civilization, the fashionable woman is one of the oddest. From first to last she is a thoroughly amazing spectacle; and it we take human life in any earnestness at all, whether individually, as the passage to an eternal existence, the condition of which depends on what we are here, or collectively, as the highest thing we know, we can only look in blank astonishment at the fashionable woman and her career. She is the one sole capable member of the human family without duties and without useful occupation; the one sole being who might be swept out of existence altogether without deranging the nice arrangements of things, or upsetting the ordained balance. We know of no other organic creation of which this could be said; but the fashionable woman is not as other creatures, being fortunately *sui generis*, and of a type not existing elsewhere. If we take the mere ordering of her days and the employment of her time as the sign of her mental state, we may, perhaps, measure to a certain extent, but not fully, the depth of inanity into which she has fallen, and the immensity of her folly. Considering her as a being with the potentiality of reason, of usefulness, and of thought, the actual result is surely the saddest and the strangest thing under heaven.

She goes to bed at dawn, and does not attempt to rise till about noon. For the most part she breakfasts in bed, and then amuses herself with a cursory glance at the morning paper, if she has sufficient energy for so great a mental exertion; if she has not, she lies for another hour or two in that half-slumberous state which is so destructive to mind and body, weakening both fibre and resolution, both muscle and good principle. At last she rises languidly, to be dressed in time for luncheon and her visitors, if she receives generally; or for the one or two intimates, if she is at home only to the favored. Somewhere about 4 she dresses again for her drive—for the first part of the day's serious business; for paying visits and leaving cards; for buying jewelry and dresses, and ordering all sorts of unnecessary things at her milliner's; for this grand lady's afternoon tea, and that grand lady's afternoon at home, with music; for her final slow parade in the Park, where she sees her friends as in an open-air drawing-room, makes private appointments, and carries on flirtations, and hears and retails gossip and scandal of a fuller flavor. Then home, to dress again for dinner; to be followed by the opera or a concert, a *soiree*, or perhaps a ball or two; whence she returns towards morning, flushed with excitement or worn out with fatigue, feverish or nervous, as she has had pleasure and success or disappointment and annoyance. This is her outside life, and this is no fancy picture and no exaggeration. After a certain time of such an existence, can we wonder if her complexion fades and her eyes grow dim? and if that inexpressible air of haggard weariness creeps over her, which ages even a young girl, and makes a mature woman substantially an old one? It is then that she has recourse to those foul and fatal expedients of which we have heard more than enough in these latter days. She will not try simplicity of living, natural hours, wholesome occupation, unselfish endeavors, but rushes off for help to paints and cosmetics, to stimulants and drugs, and attempts to restore the tarnished freshness of her beauty by the very means which further corrode it. Every now and then, for very idleness, she feigns herself sick, and has the favorite physician to attend her. In fact, the funniest thing about her is the ease with which she takes to her bed on the slightest provocation, and the strange pleasure she seems to find in what is a penance to most women. You meet her in a heated, crowded, noisy room, looking just as she always looks, whatever her normal state of health may be; and in answer to your inquiries she tells you she has only two hours ago left her bed to come here, having been confined to her room for a week, or so many days, with Dr. Blank in close attendance. If you are an intimate female friend, she will whisper you the name of her malady, which is sure to be something terrific, and which, if true, would have kept a real invalid for weeks instead of days; but if you are only a man, she will make herself out to have been very ill indeed in a more mysterious way, and leave you to wonder at the extraordinary physique of fashionable women, which enables them to live on the most friendly touch-and-go terms with death and to overcome mortal maladies by an effort of the will and the delights of a ducal ball. The favorite physician has a hard time of it with these ladies; and, the more popular he is, the harder his work. It is well for his generation when he is a man of honor and integrity, and knows how to add self-respect and moral power to the qualities which have made him the general favorite. For his influence over that idle woman is for the time almost unlimited, like nothing so much as that of the handsome Abbe and the fascinating Director of Catholic countries; and if he chooses to abuse it, and to turn it to evil issues, he can. And, however great the merit in him that he does not, it does not lessen the demerit of the woman that he could. Sometimes the fashionable woman takes up with the clergyman instead of the physician, and coquets with religious exercises rather than with drugs; but neither clergyman nor physician can really change her mode of life, or give her truth or common sense. Sometimes there is a fluttering show of art patronage, and the fashionable woman has a handsome painter or well-bred musician in her train, whom she pets publicly and patronizes graciously. Sometimes it is a young poet or a rising novelist considerably honored by the association, who dedicates his next novel to her, or writes verses in her praise, with such a fervency of gratitude as sets the base Philistines on the scent of the secret, and perhaps guessing not far amiss. For the fashionable woman has always some love affair on hand, more or less platonic, according to her own temperament or the boldness of the man—a love affair in which the least ingredient is love in any real or wholesome sense; a love affair which is vanity, idleness, a dissolute imagination, and contempt of such prosaic things as morals; a love affair not even to be excused by the tragic frenzy of earnest passion, and which may be guilty and yet not true. The physical effects of such a life as this are as bad as the mental, and both are as bad as can be. A feverish, overstrained condition of health either prevents the fashionable woman from being a mother at all, or makes her the mother of nervous, sickly children. Many a woman of high rank is at this moment paying bitterly for the disappointment of which she herself, in her illimitable folly, has been and is the sole and only cause. And, whether women like to hear it or not, it is none the less a truth, that part of the reason for their being born at all is that they may in their turn bear children. The unnatural feeling against maternity existing among fashionable women is one of the worst mental signs of their state, as their frequent inability to be mothers at all is one of the worst physical results. This is a condition of things which no false modesty or timid reserve should keep in the background, for it is a question of national importance, and will soon become one of national disaster unless checked by a healthier current and more natural circumstances.

Dress, dissipation, and flirting make up the questionable lines which enclose the life of the fashionable woman, and which enclose nothing useful, nothing good, nothing deep or true or holy. Her piety is a pastime; her art the poorest pretence; her pleasure consists only in hurry and excitement, alternating with debasing sloth, in heartless coquetry, or in lawless indulgence, as nature made her more vain or more sensual. As a wife she fulfils no wifely duty in any grand or loving sense, for the most part regarding her husband only as a banker or an adjunct, according to the terms of her marriage settlement; as a mother she is a stranger to her children, to whom nurse and governess supply her place, and give such poor makeshift for maternal love as they are enabled or inclined. In no domestic relation is she of the smallest value, and of none in any social circumstance beside the mere adorning of a room—if she is pretty—and the help she gives to trade through her expenditure. She lives only in the gaslight, and her nature at last becomes as artificial as her habits. As years go on, and she changes from the acknowledged belle to the *femme passee*, she goes through a period of frantic endeavor to retain her youth; and even when time has clutched her with too firm a hand to be shaken off, and she begins to feel the infirmities which she still puts out all her strength to conceal, even then she grasps at the departing shadow, and fresh daubs the crumbling ruin, in the belief that the world's eyes are dim, and that stucco may pass for marble for another year or two longer. Or she becomes a Belgravian mother, with daughters to sell to the highest bidder; and then the aim of her life is to secure the purchaser. Her daughters are never objects of real love with the fashionable woman. They are essentially her rivals, and the idea of carrying on her life in theirs, of forgetting herself in them, occurs to her only as a forecast of death. Even from her sons she shrinks, rather than not, as living evidences of the lapse of time which she cannot deny, and awkward at fixing dates; and there is not a home presided over by a fashionable woman where the family is more than a mere name, a mere social convention loosely held together by circumstance; not by love.

Closing such a life as this comes the unhonored end, when the miserable-made-up old creature totters down into the grave, where paint and padding and glossy plaits cut from some fresh young head, are of no more avail; and where death, which makes all things real, reduces her life of lies to the nothingness it has been from the beginning. What does she leave behind her? A memory by which her children may order their own lives, in proud assurance that so they will order them best for virtue and for honor? Or a memory which speaks to them of time misused, of duties unfulfilled, of love discarded for pleasure, and of a life-long sacrifice of all things good and pure for selfishness? We all know examples of the worldly old woman clinging to the last, batlike, to the old roofs and rafters; and we all know how heartily we despise her, and how we ridicule her in our hearts, if not by our words. If the reigning queens of fashion, at present young and beautiful, would but remember that they are only that worldly old woman in embryo, and that in a very few years they will be her exact likeness, unhappily repeated for the scorn of the world once more to follow! The traditional skeleton at the feast had a wonderfully wise meaning, crude and gross as it was in form. For though its *memento mori*, too constantly before us, would either sadden or brutalize as we were thoughtful or licentious, yet it is good to see the end of ourselves, and to study the meaning and lesson of our lives in those of our prototypes and elder likenesses. The pleasures of the world are, as we all know, very potent and very alluring, but nothing can be more unsatisfying if taken as the main purpose of life. While we are young, the mere stirring of the blood stands instead of anything more real; but as we go on, and the pulse flags, and pleasurable occasions get rare and more rare, we find that we have been like the prodigal son, and that our food and his have been out of much the same trough, and come in the main to about the same thing. This is a time of extraordinary wealth and of corresponding extraordinary luxury, of unparalled restlessness, which is not the same thing as activity or energy; but which disdains all quiet, all repose, as unendurable stagnation; hence the fashionable woman of the day is one of extremes in her own line also, and the idleness, the heartlessness, the self-indulgence, the want of high morality, and the insolent luxury at all times characteristic of her, were never seen displayed with more cynical effrontery than at present, and never called for more severe condemnation. The fashionable women of Greece and Rome, and of the age of Louis XIV. have left behind them name which the world has made typical of the vices naturally engendered by idleness and luxury. But do we wish that our women should become subjects for an English Juvenal? and that fashion should create a race of Laises and Phrynes, out of the stock which once gave us Lucy Hutchinson and Elizabeth Fry? Once the name of English woman carried with it a grave and noble echo, as the name of women known for their gentle bearing, and their blameless honor—of women who loved their husbands, and brought up about their own knees the children they were not reluctant to bear and not ashamed to love. Now, it too often means a girl of the period, a frisky matron, a fashionable woman—a thing of paints and pads consorting with dealers of no doubtful calling for the purchase of what she grimly calls "beauty," making pleasure her only good, and the world her highest god; it too often means a woman who is not ashamed to supplement her husband with a lover, but who is unwilling to become the honest mother of that husband's children; it often means a hybrid creature perverted out of the natural way altogether, affecting the license, but ignorant of the strength of a man, alike as girl or woman valueless for her highest natural duties, and talking largely of liberty, while showing at every turn how much she fails in that coessential of liberty—knowledge how to use it.

The Sweetheart and the Wife—The Honeymoon.

Listen to the savage words of the *Saturday Review*, as it discusses "Man and his Disenchanter." It says:—

He certainly has put his foot in it, and yet it seems incredible that a month can have done it all. There is a strange irony in the contrast between the honeymoon of his fancy and the honeymoon of fact. There has been very little of the expected alternation of caresses and romance. The angel has, from the very outset, turned into a spoiled child. After so many months of compulsory good behavior, of unchecked sunshine, it is an immense luxury to her to find herself free to live her natural little life of pouting and petting. And so she brings to the paradise of expected bliss the frowns and the sulks of the nursery. She takes out her freedom in a thousand caprices and tempers and whims. But, after all, hope isn't killed in an hour, and it is possible to be patient. The real difficulty is to be entertaining. The one thirst of the young bride is for amusement, and she has no notion of amusing herself. If she yawns, if she feels sleepy and bored, she looks on the breakdown of the vague anticipations with which she married as an injustice and a wrong. It is amusing to see the spouse of this ideal creature wend his way to the lending library after a week of idealism, and the relief with which he carries home a novel. But the novels are last season's novels, and life is soon as dreary as before. How often in those nights of expectation has he framed to himself imaginary talks over the fire, talk brighter and wittier than that of the friends he forsakes! But conversation is difficult in the case of a refined creature who is as ignorant as a Hottentot. He begins with the new Miltonic poem, and finds she has never looked into "Paradise Lost." He plunges into the Reform Bill, but she knows nothing of politics, and has never read a leading article in her life. He tries music, and she kindles a little at the thought of hearing Nilsson again next season, at least if there is a royal princess in the house. She she tries her hand in turn, and floods him with the dead chat of town, and oceans of family tattle. He finds himself shut up for weeks with a creature who takes interest in nothing but Uncle Crosspatch's temper, and the scandal about Lady X. Little by little in that fatal honeymoon the absolute pettiness, the dense dullness of woman's life breaks on the disenchanted devotee. His deity is without occupation, without thought, without resource. He has a faint faith left in her finer sensibility, in her poetic nature, he fetches his Tennyson from the carpet-bag, and writes *In Memoriam* on a critic who pronounces it "pretty." He still takes her love of caresses as a sign of an affection passing the love of men, and he unfolds to her his hope that a year or two more may give him a chance of a retreat into the country and a quiet life of conjugal happiness. The confession startles the blighted being into a real interest at last. She has not escaped from the dullness of the nursery to plunge into the dullness of home. She amuses herself with her spouse's indifference to all that makes life worth the living. But then men are such odd creatures—so Quixotic, so unpractical, so romantically blind to the actual necessities of life! It is this idleness, this boredom of the honeymoon, that begets dreams so absurd, so fanciful. The dear, odd creature must be got back to town, to his business, to his books, and the honeymoon must end. It is time, in fact, that it did end, for boredom has done its work, and the disenchantment of man is complete.

One sees dimly, as the honeymoon ends, what an immense advantage this poetic being has gained over her prosaic spouse in the completeness of her previous study of the position. In the presence of his confused dreams her practical well-arranged plan of life gives her a lead that she means to keep. She is reasonable, of course, ready to listen to objections if those objections are based on a plan not absolutely romantic and absurd. But the hard, coarse, masculine creature refuses to reason, and buries himself in the *Times*. Reasoning, calculating, planning—this was the very life from which he had fled to fling himself into the arms of his ideal. He is mystified, puzzled, indignant. His dim conceptions of imaginative woman float sadly away, but they leave him no formula to which he can reduce this hard cynical being who has taken her place at his fireside. Woman, on the other hand, is far from being puzzled or mystified. It is part of her faith that she thoroughly understands her husband. There is a traditional theory of spouses that one feminine generation hands down to another, and into this theory he is simply fitted. While he was flinging away his last cigar, and confessing his worldliness and unworthiness, she was taking from mamma a series of practical instructions in the great art of managing a husband. The art is somewhat like the Egyptian art of medicine; it is purely traditional, and it assumes a certain absolute identity in the patients, which the patients obstinately deny. But woman clings to it with a perfect faith, and meets with it every problem of domestic life. She knows the exact temper in which her spouse had better be induced to go to the Club; she knows the peculiar mood in which he had better be let alone. The same frivolous creature who lay sulking on a sofa because the honeymoon was dull, wastes the patience and skill of a diplomatist in wheedling her husband out of his season on the moors. Her life is full of difficult questions, which nothing but tact and time can solace—questions like the great question of husbands' friends, or the greater question of husbands' dinners. The exact proportion in which his old acquaintances may be encouraged to relieve him of the sense of boredom at home without detaching it absolutely from him, the precise bounds within which his taste for a good dinner may be satisfied without detriment to that little bill at the milliner's—these are the problems which the poetic nature is turning over as she bids farewell to the honeymoon. The poor iron pot has no particular fear now of the possible consequences of a collision with the fine porcelain. He finds himself floating whichever way he is guided—wheedled, managed, the husband, as women tell him of an admirable wife. He does his weary round of work, pumping up the means for carrying out her admirable projects of social existence. But the dreams, the romance, the poetry, the sentiment—"where," as the song runs—"where is last winter's snow?" He thinks sometimes of other things that turned to dust with the ashes of that last cigar. Is there anything more poetic than woman? Is there anything more prosaic than man?

A Family History.

THREE GENERATIONS OF SOLDIERS.

The following appears in the New Orleans *Picayune*:—

"One hundred and twenty-nine years ago there lived in Donegal, in the south of Ireland, a family of Scotch descent by the name of Glass. They were respectable and well-doing, but at this period an event occurred which greatly disturbed the quiet happiness of this hitherto contented household. Matthew, the eldest son, was heir apparent to the household, according to the custom of that country; but the moral right was disputed by William, especially the right to control so long as their father lived. This state of affairs continued unsettled for a time, but the usage of the country, which is a great family pride there, and the fact that Matthew was the namesake of his father and grandfather, induced a sentiment in his favor. This brought matters to a crisis, which terminated in the quitting of the paternal roof by the younger brother at the early age of sixteen. The entreaties of the mother and sisters, with whom he enjoyed more favor, could have no effect, as with iron will he tore himself from them and crossed the threshold never to recross it again. This parting, however, was ever referred to with tears in the subsequent eventful career of this adventurous spirit. Before his passion subsided and he had time for reflection on the terrible step he had taken, William Glass was far out at sea, on board the ship Nautilus, bound for the East Indies. To follow his fortunes as a sailor for twenty years would furnish material for a volume, but this sketch is designed only to give an outline of the life and singular end of this brave boy. Singular, because nine-tenths of such wayward youths come to a wretched end. He was shipwrecked on the coast of South Africa, and barely saved from a watery grave; he had fever in Calcutta, and went on many perilous voyages in those distant seas.

"But to be brief, he gave up the sea in 1759 and settled in Philadelphia, but subsequently married in Orange county, Virginia, and was living there in prosperous condition when the war of the Revolution broke out. He joined the continental army, and was in the battle of Brandywine in 1777. Being discharged from the army in 1779, he removed with his family to the county of Washington, in western North Carolina, now Tennessee, and settled on a place near where the village of Leesburg now stands. He again joined the continental army under General Shelby, and was severely wounded by a musket ball over the right eye in the battle of King's Mountain. He returned home in 1781, and applied himself to the culture of his farm and the manufacture of hats; planted the first orchard in the county, many of the trees of which are sound, and still bear abundantly; raised a family of thirteen children, all of whom had families, and died and was buried at Leesburg in 1811. His sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons have nearly all been soldiers in turn up to the close of the late war.

"During the past three years there has been a search of the records here, and in the old countries, Ireland and Scotland. The family in those countries live in the same places that their fathers did a century and a half ago, and have been amazed at the history of the supposed lost youth, whose descendants to-day greatly outnumber those known of the old family, who reside in various parts of the world. The American family are scattered from Canada to Texas, and from Virginia to Oregon. They are engaged in farming, manufacturing, and merchandising, and a single member, who resides on Red river, has a deposit in the Bank of England sufficient to purchase ten such estates as the one in Donegal, over which the quarrel occurred, and has been followed with such singular results. A monument to the memory of William Glass is in contemplation by his descendants, which, if carried out, will be erected over his grave at Leesburg, Tennessee."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1, 18—, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of
Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 4t 5 3

PROPOSALS FOR MEAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received in duplicate, until SATURDAY, the 12th day of September, at 12 M., for all the Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for sale or issue to all connected with the Department of Washington, in this city. Also for supplying the troops at Forts Foote and Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef. Said proposals for Washington, D. C., will include all Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for issues, and for sales to officers and others authorized to purchase at this depot.

The Fresh Beef required for sales to officers supplied to be of the finest quality, of select parts, made by the officer in charge, from the hind quarters and ribs of the fore quarters. That required for the troops to be of equal proportions of fore and hind quarters; necks, shanks, and kidney tallow not received. All the meat will be subject to rigid inspection; to be of excellent marketable quality, and in unexceptionable condition. In all cases, if the meat is not satisfactory, purchases in the open market will be made at the expense of the contractor.

The contractor will be required to deliver the meat at the storehouses, at the places named, where he will distribute it in such quantities, and at such times, as an officer of the Subsistence Department may direct.

Separate proposals will be received for supplying the troops at Forts Foote or Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef, and with Corned Beef and Mutton, in Washington, D. C., but no proposition will be regarded for furnishing the Fresh Beef in Washington, D. C., without it includes both sales and issues. In accepting the last bid the lowest average price on the quantity required for both purposes will be considered. Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids.

Payment to be made at this Office monthly for all meat purchased or when in funds for the purpose.

All questions respecting quality and condition will be settled by the officer of the Subsistence Department receiving the meat.

The contracts will be made for six months from the 1st day of October, 1868, or such period as the Commissary-General may determine.

The proposals for supplying all connected with the Department of Washington is made by direction of Brevet Major-General Ed. R. S. Canby, commanding.

G. BELO,
9 5 6t Depot and Chief C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of Brevet Brigadier General T. Wilson, C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md., on THURSDAY, September 10, at 12 M., for all the Fresh Beef required at Fort McHenry, Md., for six months from October 1, 1868, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct. The beef to be delivered there on the order of the acting Commissary of Subsistence at that place; of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded). The necks of the cattle slaughtered to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters to be cut from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Bidders are requested to be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds for the fulfilment of their contract.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Fresh Beef at Fort McHenry, Md." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any bids for good cause.

Conditions, requirements, payments, etc. etc., as heretofore.

By command of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby,
G. BELO,
9 5 4t Chief Commissary Subsistence.

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Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 ☞rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally;
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
80,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	82,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 000 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50 000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000 00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500,150	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	160 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400	Par. Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20,	$1,102,302 50
	Real Estate	36,000 0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $4076 00; estimated value	3,027 00
Cash in Bank	$103 017 10	
Cash in Drawer	298 52	183,315 62
		$1 507,605 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$100,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,847 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,692 22	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D

AFRICAN LIFE.

Two Contrasted Pictures.

The following are extracts from a new book by Mr. E. D. Young, published in England, and entitled "The Search after Livingstone." The writer takes us with him through marshes teeming with animal life, dead levels of reeds without a bush or a tree, and up the chain of waterfalls extending for thirty-five miles, which carries the waters of Lake Nyassa down to join the Zambesi. He introduces us to native kings, who are seldom sober, but who keep more than forty wives to stimulate their capacity for drink by a novel process of tickling, and who fill their guns to the very muzzle with oakum, plugs of iron, human brains made into a paste with castor oil, and, last of all, a handful of coarse blasting powder. We have many varieties of natives, and an unpleasant rameness of mosquitoes. The crocodiles have a most healthy appetite, and are ready for anything from a man to a hippopotamus. We give Mr. Young's description of hippopotamus hunting:—

I do not know that there is anything in the way of sport that requires such consummate courage and coolness as this mode of hunting. The hunter has to trust entirely to his activity with the paddle to escape the charges of the animal, and a touch from the monster upsets the frail canoes as easily as a skiff would be capsized by a touch from a steamer on the Thames. It requires, in fact, that the harpooner should keep his balance exactly as he stands in the bow of his long, slim canoe, and that during the utmost excitement. The moment the weapon is lodged in the hippopotamus, he has to sit down, re ze his paddle, and escape, or he is ins antly attacked; nor is the next stage of proceedings less fraught with danger. It now becomes necessary to get hold of the pole which floats on the water; the iron head of the harpoon which has come out of its socket, remains attached to this pole by a long and very strong rope. The hunter hauls upon this till he knows that the hippopotamus is under water just "up and down" beneath his canoe. To feel for the moment when the line suddenly slackens—a sure sign he is rising to the surface—and to prepare to deliver another harpoon the instant his enormous jaws appear with a terrific roar above water within a few feet of you, is about as great a trial of nerve as can very well be imagined. Constantly are the canoes crushed to atoms. The only escape then is to dive instantly, and gain the shore by swimming under water, for the infuriated animal swims about looking on the surface for his enemies, and one bite is quite enough to cut a man in two. When I add, that the presence of blood in the water is the sign for every crocodile within hail to lick his lips and make up stream to the spot, I am sure it recommends itself as sport to the most enthusiastic canoer in England, or the most *blase* sportsman.

As a picture of still life, contrasting well with the animation of this last scene, take the account of the Morambala marsh:—

It is in such spots as these I am describing that animal life abounds beyond conception. The plentiful supply of water, the rank vegetation for cover and for food, and the patches of forest, afford all that the antelope tribe and the large game of Africa require. Elephants, rhinoceros, and buffalo are very plentiful, while waterbuck, zebra, hartebeest, and numerous other animals stray about in mixed herds. The labor of penetrating far in these marshes is terrible, nay, impossible, except when the dry season is at its height; then, of course, the heat is fearful. Still there is a wild kind of charm connected with them. Acres of azure blue lilies hide the water in places, and for the moment deceive the eye which has acknowledged day by day the similar hue above. Hollyhocks and convolvuli are among the reeds, the palm tree's statelin ss, and the acacia's blossoms are things that fix themselves on the mind; the mists are whiter, the cries of the birds wilder, the largeness larger, and the stillness of the dawn more still upon these lagoons than anywhere e se. All nature by consent seems to acknowledge this reign of stillness, knowing that sound travels so easily and swiftly over water and through white fog. Rarely is silence broken, and then only by sounds which utter a egiance to the scene. It is the lion's roar before the dawn, the hippopotamus' trumpet vibrating over the glassy expanse of water as day breaks, and the shriek, as from another world, of the fish-hawk—these sounds are allowable and allowed in the Shire marshes. The report of a gun is sacrilege; a bird's song would be destruction. By the pools stand white, ghostly looking bitterns, bleached for night, whose very lustreless eyes seem sworn to perpetual silence; they rise from the sedge in flakes; they slide a few boats' lengths over the water, and then settle down again, lifeless and alone. Myriad strings of geese move twice a day, when the scene shifting must be done—that is, when the sun rises and sun sets—but they do it as noiselessly as they can. Troops of pelicans pass here and there, quartering the heavens into long lines with the geese, but no noise comes from them; they never move again when once they alight unless disturbed, for all and everything must help to keep all still.

Woman Suffrage in England.

The London *Law Journal* has the following: —

"The overseers in some parishes of England are taking upon themselves to place women, who, but for their sex, would be qualified to vote for knights, citizens, or burgesses, upon the parliamentary registers. The ground upon which these officers proceed seems to be this:—'The Representation of the People Act, 1867,' in defining the class of persons entitled to the franchises, described in sections three, four, five, six, uses the expression 'Every man.' The statute thirteen and fourteen Victoria, chapter 21, entitled 'An act for Shortening the Language used in Acts of Parliament,' provides by section four that 'in all acts words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taknе to include females, and the singular to include the plural, and the plural the singular, unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided.' Consequently the expression 'every man,' which imports the masculine gender, must be deemed and taken to include females, so that in effect the sections amplified would declare that 'every man and every woman' who should fulfil certain specified conditions should be entitled to be registered and to vote. It is further argued that this construction is fortified by the language used in the Reform act of 1832. There, in sections 19 and 20, the franchise is conferred upon every male person having certain qualifications; and the inference is that the expression 'male person' in the act of 1832 has been replaced by the expression 'man' in the act of 1867, in order that the operation of the act 13 and 14 Victoria, chapter 21, should not be defeated.

"It may be useful however, to observe that in section 18 of the act of 1832 the expression used is 'person' simply, but the language of that section is in the negative form, and its effect is to disqualify persons who are not within certain exceptions. Probably the women who have succeeded in convincing the overseers will take measures to persuade the revising barristers of the truth of this view, and it is by no means impossible that their contention should prevail. As, however, it was not intended by Parliament that this effect should be produced, and as the addition of female voters might operate to turn the elections in some places, considerable hesitation will be displayed in the adoption of the contention in their favor. It must not be forgotten that attention was called in the House of Commons to this mattter by Mr. Denman, but Mr. Disraeli treated the suggestion as a joke and nothing more. Mr. Denman himself also stoutly supported Mr. Mill in his attempt to give the franchise to women by direct and express enactment, and an occasion was then offered for the argument that the thing sought was already obtained. The fact that no such idea was put forth shows very clearly what the House of Commons thought as to the meaning of its own language. The opinion of the House, of course, in no way binds the Court of Common Pleas, but it furnishes pretty good reasons for the rejection of all 'female' claims by the Courts of Revision, and it is obvious that the most satisfactory settlement of the question would be obtained upon appeal to the Court of Common Pleas from such rejection."

—Mrs. Yelverton is reading to "most refined and intelligent," but very small, audiences.

POLITICAL.

—The Empire State is fully aroused, and will astonish the Democracy on election day. From the Sound to the Lakes all is activity.

—The Republicans of Latourche Parish, Louisiana, have been holding great meetings. The Hon. Michael Hahn is in the field.

—Democratic papers are using an old woodcut likeness of John C. Heenan, the prize fighter, as a portrait of Frank Blair.

—A Democrat in the interior of Ohio says the Government is in debt $1500, the most of which was expended in bureaus and other useless furniture for the negroes, and "—— if I'll vote with a party that lays out money in that way."

—William H. Shriver, of Virginia, who suffered for months in Southern prisons, has addressed the voters of his township, calling on them to support Grant, and not give the Rebels another chance to torture Union soldiers.

—Ex-President Pierce recently wrote to Washington that "the change in sentiment in New England within the last thirty days exceeded anything he has ever known." He has been traveling in Vermont lately, we believe, with General Beauregard.

—The clause in the Democratic platform that declares in favor of "equal taxation upon every species of property" can be used by the bond holders to justify them in insisting that the same tax shall be imposed on homesteads and farms as on bonds.

—F. M. Kimmel has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania. Judge Kimmel served his country in 1863 by going out in June, 1863, to meet General Lee's army, and surrender the city of Chambersburg.

—One of the workmen at Kanawha Salines writes to the Charleston (West Virginia) *Journal*:—"The saltmakers up here are threatening that if we don't vote the Seymour and Blair ticket, or that if we vote a Union vote, they will not give us employment; and thereby many Union men are deprived the privilege of voting their own sentiments."

—The Democrats have nominated John R. Reading for Congress in the Eighth District of Pennsylvania; John D. Stiles in the Sixth; and Robert E. Monaghan in the Seventh. Mr. Stiles was a member during the latter years of the Rebellion, and steadily opposed every measure for its suppression. He will be again elected, and will continue to "vote as he fought."

—A well-informed writer in Ohio makes a careful survey of the political prospects of the West, comprising the States of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, making thirteen States, and giving 121 electoral votes. He comes to the conclusion that Kentucky alone will go Democratic, and that of 121 votes given by these States, 111 will be given to Grant.

—Hon. Montgomery Blair is stumping West Virginia for Blair. A letter from Fairmont to the Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:—"Poor Blair made his *debut* at Fairmont yesterday. The most perfect flat out that was ever witnessed in the mountain counties. He is sore at having the duplicity exposed of his coming to West Virginia among a people whom he sought to prostrate during the war by writing a long opinion advising Mr. Lincoln to veto the bill for the State of West Virginia.

—Elijah M. K. Glenn has been renominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Second district of Wayne, N. Y. Mr. Glenn is the member who preferred charges last winter against several persons for approaching him to purchase his vote. A prominent anti Vanderbilt Democrat of the city of Albany offered to assist him in obtaining a legal investigation of the matter, but after a few days abandoned him, having received a significant intimation that persistence was "calculated to engender bad feelings in the Democratic party." The Assembly refused to authorize the employment of counsel; and a select committee of investigation exonerated the accused member. A resolution was adopted that Mr. Glenn should be placed under arrest and reprimanded by the Speaker. This was carrying the matter too far for the courage of the delinquents, and the sentence was never carried out. Mr. Glenn resigned his seat. He is an old man of the Liberty party school, of iron will, rigid integrity, but can hardly be at home in legislative circles, where crooked business is often transacted.

THE HARVEST IN CANADA.—The harvest throughout the western part of the Dominion may now be said to be over. In some particular places, the crops are not yet all entirely housed, but there is very little grain now left standing. We are now, therefore, in a position to speak with some certainty of the yield which the farmers have obtained. The season will be known as one of the extremes. It has been hotter and drier than any summer for nearly a score of years. The crops, too, manifest extremes. The fall wheat and hay are abundant; the former, in particular, is one of the largest yields which has been obtained for several years. We are convinced this will be found to be the case generally—but, it must be confessed, the quality will not equal the quantity. The intense heat in July ripened the grain altogether too fast, and although this did not prevent the hopes of a good yield from being realized, still the sample suffered considerably. The wheat and hay crops may be set down as above the average; barley, oats, rye, and peas are considerably below it. In localities where these were sown early and had attained a luxuriant growth before the heat set in, the return is about an average; but those farmers who, through dilatoriness or other causes, sowed late in the spring, have but a sorry return. Many such fields have been almost a total failure, yielding very little more than the seed placed in them. Accounts regarding the spring wheat—which is one of our most valuable crops—differ considerably. But we feel warranted, after summing up the information received from different sources, in setting it down as an average crop. Many of those townships which grow spring wheat did not suffer so much from the drouth as those situated more inland. They enjoyed occasional showers, and although not what it would have been under a more moderate degree of heat, the crop is by no means a bad one, as many have hastily asserted. Root crops are, at present, not looking over well. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, and mangolds, all require more rain. The yield will, we fear, be deficient. So far as potatoes are concerned, this result may now be considered certain. Taking the harvest of 1868 as a whole, we believe it will come up to the average. The great heat and drought of the summer have taken millions of dollars out of the pockets of the farming community. But we have reaped a good harvest, nevertheless, and have reason to be thankful it has turned out so well.—*Montreal Trade Review.*

ICE.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The extent to which the use of ice is growing in England may be partially judged of from the fact that in 1861 we imported only 3323 tons from Norway, while in 1865 we took 43,359 tons. This year the returns would be much larger. People are beginning to understand that ice is not merely a luxury, but an important means of health. A cold drink or a cold application to the head has saved men from fever ere now. The amount of suffering that can be allayed by ice in the cases of sick persons is only properly known in tropical countries. Ice ought to be cheap enough in England, but it should be generally understood that the article brought from our own ponds or rivers is not fit to put into any liquid which people mean to drink. The Americans (who are sharp enough to send us hay the moment a deficient grass crop comes to their knowledge) might export more of the true Wenham Lake ice next year with a certainty of finding a good market for it. We may even hope that the day will come when our hotel-keepers will understand that ice ought to be supplied gratuitously to the guests, and as often as they ask for it."

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...3 00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 5:30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencas and Eddington.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3:25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.
The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6:15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.
An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6:30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.
From Pier No. 1 North River at 5:30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME TABLE,
commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Criskield and Intermediate Stations.
Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12:00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 7:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M. (daily), 1:30, 4:15 and 7:30 (daily) P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:40 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,
Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 826 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
4 8 §

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11:15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:20 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8:50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10:05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6:26 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11:00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10:15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7:10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7:40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5:00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
m3 General Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, September 7, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9:15 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Mail	4:20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11:40 A. M.
Accommodation	5:50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Atco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atco	6:25 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10:15 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1:00 P. M. and 3:15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic, Leaves Vine street	7:30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4:20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only on the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
7 2 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:50 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.
Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 5:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:25 P. M.
JERSEYMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8:27 A. M. and 1:49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Penns lvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 8:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:25 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.
TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.
Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $22 50 each, for families and firms.
Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, S. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1:00, 6:00 and 10:30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market streets.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3:40 and 7:10	P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:00 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
4 25

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.
CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¼, and 9¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9¾, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 126 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catas

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CRIME.

A Little Girl Six Years Old Outraged, Murdered, and Thrown into a Pond.

The western portion of the Nineteenth Ward was thrown into an intense state of excitement this morning by a report that a little girl had been outraged, murdered, and thrown into a pond. The news spread rapidly, and soon the vicinity of the horrible affair, which was located at Sixth street and Susquehanna avenue, was besieged by people.

On repairing to the scene we found that, at half-past 6 o'clock this morning, a policeman of the Eleventh District, while crossing a lot running between Fifth and Sixth streets, above Susquehanna avenue, discovered the body of a little girl floating in a pond. On drawing it to the edge of the water he discovered several wounds on the head, and, on further examination, found that the right arm was much swollen, discolored, and dislocated at the elbow.

The features of the face were all distorted, and the neck bore evidence of having received severe treatment. He took the body to a neighboring house, where it was recognized as that of Mary Mormon, aged six years, who resided with her mother at No. 2046 Orkney street. Coroner Daniels was notified, and he proceeded to the spot, where he made an examination and discovered evidence sufficient to warrant him in the belief that she had been outraged and then murdered.

On visiting the mother, he was informed that Mary had been missing since Sunday evening, when she was in company with a strange man, who is described as a tall, slim man, with black whiskers. The two children who saw her state that the man came to the step where Mary and they were sitting, and inquired the way to Susquehanna avenue. Professing not to understand the direction they gave him, he requested Mary to show him the way. She, with the others, complied, and after going a short distance, the two children left Mary with him.

Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, has gone to the residence of Mrs. Mormon for the purpose of making a post-mortem examination. The detectives also have the matter in hand, and it is supposed that some clue to the murderer may be obtained before night.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Malicious Female—A Thieving Youth A Disorderly House—Did Just as They Pleased—A Dance House—Assaulting a Policeman.

—Maggie Henry yesterday became drunk, and while in that condition amused herself by throwing stones through the windows of a saloon at Fourth and Culvert streets, in the Sixteenth Ward. A policeman having been called, took the malicious damsel into custody, when one George Trexler interfered. He also was taken charge of. Alderman Eggleton held both to answer.

—For some time articles appertaining to the plumbing business, have been missed from the shop attached to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, in West Philadelphia. Last night the foreman remained in the place, and did not have to wait long before John Flynn, a lad, eleven years of age, entered the shop and commenced handing various articles to some boys who were outside. The foreman seized John, but the others made their escape. This morning Alderman Jones held the accused for a further hearing.

—On complaint of the neighbors, Michael Calahan, living at Cedar and Cumberland streets, has been arrested and bound over to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The allegation is that on Sunday last the prisoner employed a number of musicians, whose strains annoyed the residents in the vicinity. He was held in $500 bail by Alderman Neill for trial.

—Richard Toner and James McManus last night went into the house of Mrs. Campbell, an aged lady, at Twenty-third and Wood streets, and professed an intimate acquaintance with her son. They then wandered through the house and were ransacking bureau drawers and closets, when the old lady interfered. One of them took her by the throat and nearly choked her. They left the place, but shortly after were taken into custody, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Pancoast were required to enter bonds in the light sum of $500 for their appearance at Court.

—Alderman Eggleton has bound over one Volkmar Thaumiller, the alleged proprietor of a saloon at No. 17 Girard avenue, for keeping a disorderly dance house.

—Mike McNamee, an individual who yesterday got boisterous, after imbibing pretty plentifully of whisky, at Cumberland and Richmond streets, and going into the street commenced using language that was offensive to the ears of the passers-by. Policeman Hussy gave good advice to the drunken fellow, whereupon he turned on the official and knocked him down. He was secured and sent below by Alderman Neill.

MINIATURES.—Our public squares never were more beautiful than now. The rich, lustrous greenness of summer still fondly shades both tree and grass, and even the pretty flowers retain somewhat of their brilliant coloring. The first breath of autumn has whispered to the grass spears, gently shaken the leaves of bush and branch, and created a little panic among fallen verdure. But they do not take the warning, and refuse to yield for yet awhile their deep-hued garments, true and lasting, for the more gaudy ones which shield for a week, then drop away and leave to chill nakedness the very limbs which supported them. The tiny choristers can yet find cosy, shady places in which to nestle. Their graceful throats swell more proudly with their last songs. Romping children still race the paths, and grave elders still rest upon the seats. The open squares—the lungs of the city—soon to be closed for the winter season, yet give the poor man an idea of fields, and rejoice his children with a patch of the country they rarely see.

—"Were you full at the Springs?" asked a friend of Brown yesterday, just after his return from a famous resort. "Full! gad that's a good 'un. Didn't get a square meal while there. House full of boarders—boarders full of emptiness."

—Sensible men are scarce. The style don't appear to be made now only exceptionally. This is queer—considering how much they are needed. The old maxim that demand creates supply, doesn't fit this class of cases.

—Law was invented that justice should prevail. It as often prevents it. There is more than was intended in representing Justice as blind. She goes it so with an emphasis, not unfrequently.

—The Fenians are again awake. Circles and companies in the Philadelphia District are all to be called together. The "Shamrock" is unbroken. England quakes—perhaps.

—A public temperance meeting is to be held this evening, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Cold water speeches to order.

—Kisses are wagered in New York—enjoyed in Philadelphia. Philadelphia is sensible—New York calculating and commercial. That's the matter. Ruby lips weren't made to bet upon.

—"General Order No. 4" from the headquarters of the Republican Invincibles, calls the Club together this evening for parade in the Nineteenth Ward.

—One of our clergymen was lately made a Doctor of Laws by Brown University. That was doing the Doctor up brown.

—The eloquent Kelley speaks to-night at Spring Garden Hall, upon the "Financial question of the day."

—There is a lady up town trying to make her complexion delicate by drinking pale ale.

THE CAMPAIGN CLUB OF 1860.—This organization meets to-morrow night for the purpose of completing all their arrangements for the campaign, at the City Armory, Broad street, below Race. Persons desirous of joining will then have an opportunity of enrolling their names. It would be well if all the various campaign clubs, Ward clubs, and Grant and Colfax clubs, were to attend the meetings, and combine their hosts in one grand campaign club of 1868.

A TRAIN ROBBED.—Yesterday four pieces of white flannel were found concealed in a clump of bushes at the foot of Thirty-fifth street, in West Philadelphia. Lieutenant Torbert and Sergeant Saunders, of the Sixteenth District, took the matter in hand, and traced the goods by means of pieces of paper which had been wrapped around them along the Junction Railroad track to Fortieth and Poplar streets. They then notified the officers of the Company, who soon got a reply from Baltimore that a car which had been standing on the track at the spot above indicated had been broken into and robbed on Sunday last. The goods await an owner.

THE ALEXANDER RESPITE.—The document respiting Alfred Alexander, the murderer, reached Sheriff Lyle this morning. The time is indefinite, and the paper recites the fact that the respite has been granted in consequence of the numerous applications which have been forwarded to the Governor. The Sheriff waited upon the doomed man this morning and informed him of the fact. Alexander is now confident that he will not be hung.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At seven o'clock this morning, a shedding over the ash-pit of the Industrial Machine Works, on Callowhill street above Twentieth, took fire from the heat of the ashes, and was but slightly damaged.

RUN OVER BY A HOSE CARRIAGE.—Two men, while crossing Sixth and Race streets, this morning, were knocked down by the carriage of the Neptune Hose Company, and one of them badly injured.

A STABLE BURNED.—A stable situated on Chancellor street, above Sixteenth, in the Seventh Ward, was damaged by fire about 9 o'clock this morning to the extent of about $150.

BADGE LOST.—Mr. Hermann Diech, of the *Abend Post*, lost his reportorial badge yesterday. The finder is requested to leave it at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

SAULSBURY.

Thirty Minutes with the Senator—His Views on the Pending Issues.

The Wilmington *Commercial*, of yesterday, gives the following graphic account of an interview with Senator Saulsbury:—

Shortly before 8 o'clock this morning Senator Saulsbury called at the *Commercial* office. He arrived in Wilmington last week, but had hitherto neglected to see us. Up to some time on Saturday the Senator had maintained the newly formed temperance reputation of the Wilmington Democracy. At that time somebody persuaded the Senator to take something. Since then the Senator has felt that his foot was upon his native heath. Fun, frolic, and familiarity inspired his condition. The sports of his happy hours upon the Diamond, at Georgetown, arose in his recollection. The Senator has ruined the whole Democratic party's character. Its breath smells. This we regret, but we cannot help.

Mr. Saulsbury's appearance in the *Commercial* office was to some degree unexpected. He came in to put up the money in a little bet of one hundred thousand dollars on the election. His dress was respectable, his boots blacked, his hair rather awry, and his manner sportive in the extreme. He addressed the *Commercial* in familiar style, alluding to it in terms not complimentary, and proposing to devote it to uses which its fair pages do not deserve. He testified his appreciation of it, however, by offering to subscribe, and professing his readiness to draw a check for fifty dollars in payment. A considerable number of people having gathered around, the Senator invited them up to our counter to take a drink, and to the scandal of all good people, called on Mr. Hersey, a principal pillar of the Good Templars, to set out the bottles. This conduct of the Senator was painful. It indicated how completely the temperance spirit of our Democratic opponents has fled. Several gentlemen, fearing that our visitor was troublesome, asked him to accompany them to his hotel. This, however, he per-istently declined, and expressed his intention to remain some time. Our young friend of sixteen years, Charley Wiggins, having suggested a doubt as to whether the Senator had so much loose change in his pockets as the bets he was offering to make, the Senatorial wrath was greatly excited, and the Senatorial language was far from that high level of politeness which we should naturally expect from the ruling classes of Dover, and below. He further intimated a desire to chastise Charley, and shook the Senatorial fist in a very menacing manner. Gentlemen, he said, always had money—plenty um money.

We have no objection to people expressing their views on political topics, but we think the Senator meant to insult us, when he swung his hat, and said:—"H'ror, boys! Les give thr-cheers f'Democratic party, right here in C'mercial Office." This was too much. It was more than sportive. For Senator Saulsbury, of Georgetown, to come into the front office of the *Daily Commercial*, at an early hour on Monday morning, and in the presence of a large and excited crowd, to swing his hat and propose three cheers for the Democratic party, "right here in C'mercial Office," is too much. We don't mind a little profanity, and we can stand a good deal of vulgarity, when we consider that the speaker is only the representative of Delaware, in the Senate of the United States, but there is a point, as the Declaration of Independence pertinently remarks, beyond which endurance ceases to be a virtue. After several gentlemen had ineffectually sought to lead our visitor away, our friend Dr. Askew finally succeeded, and the Senator was retired to his hotel. We trust that if he should again make his appearance in public, he will be permitted to indulge his humorous fancies as he may desire, unless the police feel it their duty to interfere. As for his calling at the Commercial office, it is all right, though slightly liable to cause disturbance.

CONVERTS.

Who Sustain General Grant.

Among the Kentucky Democrats now heartily in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax are the following:—William H. Wadsworth, the best speaker in Kentucky, member of Congress from 1861 to 1865, now elector at large for Grant and Colfax; W. E. Hobson, late Brigadier-General of volunteers, in 1866 Johnson candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, now Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District; John M. Harlan, late Colonel of the Tenth Kentucky Volunteers, Attorney-General of the State from 1863 to 1867, voted for Baker and supports Grant; John E. Newman, until lately Circuit Judge of the Bardstown Circuit, voted for McClellan, now supports Grant; R. B. Bolling, first nominee of the Johnson men in 1866 for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, now Surveyor of the Port of Louisville; Dr. J. B. English, of Owen county, State Senator from 1861 to 1865, and W. W. Gardner, of Union, State Senator during the same years; J. H. Ward, Colonel of the 27th Kentucky Infantry. All these men were always for the Union; but in 1864 they had not yet learned to know the true *animus* of the Democratic party, and in 1866 most of them had not fully understood Andrew Johnson.

—The *Old North State* (N. C.), Democrat, speaking of the Statesville Rebel Convention, called to nominate a candidate for Congress, thus refers to the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden:—

"Up to the last moment hopes had been entertained by many that our present Representative, Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, whose course at the last session gave such general satisfaction, would announce his intention to support the nominees of the New York Convention. In that event he would have been unanimously nominated. We even believe that he would have been renominated if he had been known to be neutral. But the delegates to the Convention learning from one of their number, who had a personal interview with Mr. Boyden but a few days before, that he was certainly for Grant and Colfax, his name was not mentioned in that body. It is understood that Mr. Boyden will be an independent candidate for Congress, and that he will publish a card announcing the fact in a few days."

This fixes Mr. Boyden's position. It also secures the vote of the district for Grant and Colfax. It is now certain that the Republicans will carry every district in the State, and carry the Presidential ticket by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority.

THE WEST.

An Enthusiastic Admirer of Vallandigham Proves Altogether too Demonstrative.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal*, September 4, contains the following:—

Last Thursday the Great Martyr was to make a speech at St. Paris, Champaign county. The train upon which the eloquent exile was first expected arrived without him, and great grief fell upon the faithful. But the next train brought Val., to the unexpected joy of the crowd. One enthusiastic person, "of the name of" Bowerstock, was so overcome with joy that he rushed at the gentle Vallandigham to embrace him, flourishing a crab stick in his delirium wildly. Being in a slightly wabbly condition from the frequent discouragements of the day, Bowerstock inadvertently whacked the sainted martyr aside of the head with his crab-stick. The sainted martyr, in a state of chronic nervousness, "fearing in every bush an officer," immediately conceived himself to be the object of a horrible conspiracy. Louis Napoleon, General Cæsar, and other great men of different ages, have been subject to repeated attempts at assassination, why not the Great Martyr, who is in a more ass ass-inate condition than any of them?

He raved and swore. He drew a revolver, with which, it seems, he is in the habit of encumbering his peaceful bosom. He swore he would not be murdered in this way by any d——radical, you know! The reception party attempted to pacify him, by assuring him that he was the victim of the mistaken ecstasy of a dear friend. He refused to be convinced, and continued to rave wildly, until he was engineered into a carriage and driven off to the drug store for repairs, leaving the wretched Bowerstock sitting on a log, weeping hysterically.

The "White Boys in Blue" who Never Wore the Blue.

One of the Indianapolis, Ind., "White Boys in Blue" is on trial in this city, for being concerned in the outrages committed upon a negro in that city a few nights ago, on the occasion of a Democratic meeting. The White Boys in Blue aim to be considered an association of Union soldiers who are now in favor of the election of the Democratic ticket. How reliable their claim sometimes is, may be seen from the following extract from the sworn testimony given on the trial:—

Q. What is your name? A. Alfred Williams.
Q. Are you a member of the White Boys in Blue? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. What company do you belong to? A. I belong to the Gunboat Company
Q. Were you ever on a gunboat? A. No, Sir.
Q. Were you ever in the service of the United States? A. No, Sir.

Robert R. Hardurck was called, and was asked as to his brilliant career as a defender of the Union. The result appears in the following:

Q. Are you a member of the White Boys in Blue? A. I am.
Q. What company? A. Company C.
Q. What were you doing the night of the riot? A. I was on parole.
Q. Might it not have been patrol? A. Well, it was something or other, whatever you call it.
Q. (Half indignantly)—Were you ever in the military service? A. No, Sir.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Rebels all Going to Vote.

The Executive Committee, to whom the late Democratic Convention referred the franchise question, have reported as follows:—

1. That no such disabilities now exist by or under the acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts, the State having been officially declared to be in the Union.

2. That no such disabilities exist under the so-called amendment, known as the Fourteenth Amendment, to the Constitution of the United States, the disabilities therein exoressed having reference to office-holding, and not to voting.

3. That no such disabilities exist by the so-called State Constitution of 1868, under which it is claimed that the State has been reconstructed and restored to the Union.

The undersigned, therefore, announce that no such disabilities exist by force of any law, or supposed law, or authority whatever; and they urge their hitherto disfranchised fellow-citizens in every part of the State to exercise their right to vote at the coming election for President and Vice-President of which right they have been so long deprived by military power.

Address of the Negroes to the Native Whites.

The negroes of South Carolina have issued an address to their white fellow-citizens, in which the following occurs:—

* * * We are desirous of living in this country with you in peace; we will hail the day with delight when all those antagonistic feelings will pass away, when we shall be united in sentiment and identified in interest; when we can act in harmony in all that pertains to our common country and general good. We desire to see our State regain her wonted prosperity and bound faith, with a new vigor of recuperation. We wish to see our agricultural, mechanical, and mercantile resources developed and giving an impetus to the genius of our citizens. We desire to see the thousands of poor people on homesteads of their own, contributing their share in paying the taxes of our State; and we are willing to join hands and heart with you in forwarding all of those interests. But we cannot surrender the great palladium of liberties, the ballot box, for any consideration whatever. If we are to be massacred because we refuse to vote the Democratic ticket; if we are to be murdered in cold blood because we will not sell our manhood, then let it come—we can die but once; and it, as you state, thirty millions of white men are going to fall upon four millions because they are black, and will not vote for Horatio Seymour and F. P. Blair for President and Vice-President of the United States, both of whom have declared that the negroes have no right to vote, then we are prepared to die, but not to vote to be killed. With a strong faith in God and eternal justice, we wait the decision of high Heaven. If our cause be just, God will not suffer us to fail with a firm faith in the right. We ask nothing at the hands of our fellow-man but a fair chance in the race of life, and equal opportunities for ourselves, our wives and children. We ask no more."

An August Snow Storm.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, accompanying Speaker Colfax's party across the plains, describes an August snow storm:—

"We had a delightful ride of seventy-five miles on Monday, and spent the night at Camp Witters, directly under the Boulder Pass. The early morning found us climbing the range, but within an hour after starting a driving snow storm enveloped us for two hours or more, continuing still we reached the summit. Of course we were cheated out of the magnificent views to be had from this pass, for being nearly thirteen thousand feet high, the timber line is far below, and one can get a view from this pass much more extensive and grand than from the berthoud. But to be for three or four hours in a severe snow storm on the 18th day of August, was an incident which seldom, if ever, occurs in a lifetime, and in some measure compensates for our other loss. About fifteen hundred feet below the summit on the east side we came on a ridge not more than a rod or two wide between the North and the South Boulder creeks; the sun came out in all his grandeur and a halt was called for lunch. This is certainly one of the most delightful spots in the mountains. Right below a thousand feet, nestling amid grassy and pebbly shores, was a beautiful little lake, forming the head of the South Boulder creek. The everlasting mountains were above and beneath us, while the angry storm clouds seemed to roll away, willing to give us a view of this magnificent scene. Here we rested for an hour, and, admonished by the blackness of the heavens gathering before us not to be in a thunder cloud on the naked spur of the mountain over which we had next to pass, we rode forward; but scarcely had we begun to descend when a severe snow storm again fell upon us for the next hour. Lower down it turned into rain, which for the next ten miles made our ride decidedly hard and most uncomfortable, in striking contrast to that rest and pleasure after which our party supposed themselves to be seeking.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

Congress Expected not to Assemble on the 21st inst.

Illness of Ex-President Pierce—Western Excursionists.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Next Session.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—There will soon be an official consultation as to the advisability of convening Congress on the 21st. The number of letters arriving from the South, urging a session at the appointed time, daily increase. It is claimed that the condition of the Southern States demands Congressional supervision. There is a strong counter-current against a September meeting, coming from the North. The Republican Congressional Committee are in receipt of many letters from Senators and Congressmen in the various sections of the country, who oppose the September session, for the reason that they have made appointments to speak through the campaign. It is expected that the opposition will prevail.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 8—2:30 P. M.—The money market is quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8—2:30 P. M.—Manchester advices are less favorable and cause a dullness. Corn, 36s. Breadstuffs heavy. California wheat, 12s. 9d.; No. 2 red Western nominal at 11s. Flour declining.

LONDON, Sept. 8—P. M.—Erie, 30¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8—P. M.—Cotton dull; Uplands, 10½; Orleans, 10¾. The sales will not exceed 8000 bales. Provisions quiet. Naval Stores heavy.

LONDON, Sept. 8—P. M.—Tallow, 45s. 9d. Sugar quiet.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 8.—The steamship New York, from New York August 27, arrived at half-past 7 o'clock to-day.

FROM COLORADO.

Arrival of Excursionists at Denver.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—A Denver despatch says, Professor Agassiz, Senator Conklin and party reached there safely, yesterday. They remain a few days. Schuyler Colfax and party were to leave for Cheyenne with a military escort.

Illness of Ex-President Pierce.

CONCORD, Sept. 8.—Ex-President Pierce lies dangerously sick in this city. He was taken ill on Friday, and was more comfortable on Sunday and Monday morning, but in the afternoon and last night was much worse.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Government bonds opened strong and in demand at an advance of ⅛@¼@⅜ from the closing prices on Saturday. A heavy short interest remains uncovered, and all the new bonds are in active borrowing demand. The large lot of bonds taken from the market has reduced the amount on hand among dealers to a very small amount, and the advance in prices does not bring out any sellers of large lots; the continued drain for shipment and investment continues, and the great confidence of holders, and not the manipulation of a clique is the cause of the firmness in prices and the scarcity of bonds. The people are so assured of the election of Grant, and the consequent tranquility of the country and the sure payment of the debt, that they are now investing all their surplus moneys in Government, as the cheapest and best investments they can have. State bonds were firm. Tennessee ex-coupons sold at 68; new bonds, 66½; North Carolina ex-coupons, 73½; new bonds, 72; Missouri 6 per cents 92¾. Railway bonds were firm. Delaware and Hudson sold at 128¾. Pacific Mail was active with heavy transactions at 103@103¾. Express shares were excited. Adams advanced to 53¾ and declined to 49. Merchants' Union sold at 25, and fell off to 23. The attempt to corner the shorts appears to have failed, and all the stocks were offered freely at the decline. Railway shares opened strong and active with the exception of Erie and New York Central. Hudson sold at 14; Reading, 92; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Michigan Southern, 85½; Rock Island, 103¾. The Northwestern and St Paul stocks monopolized the attention of the street to a great extent. Northwestern advanced to 87¾. St. Paul, common, 61; St. Paul, preferred, 91½; both of these roads are now taxed to their full capacity in transporting freight at paying rates, and their friends are in expectation of an immediate resumption of cash dividends on both stocks. St. Paul stocks are heavily oversold and closely cornered, and the only limit that the holders have as to making their prices is the ability of the shorts to pay, as the stock is as completely cornered as Prairie du Chien was a few years ago. Chicago and Alton sold at 140. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was 180 bid. At the 1 o'clock Board, the market reacted from ¼@½ per cent. on the general list. New York Central was very weak, selling at 125. At the close the market was firm. At the decline, St. Paul stocks were in over, after the deliveries were made, selling at 88½ for the common, and 90¾ for the preferred stock. The market closed dull. Government bonds closed firm at quotations."

—Of the Hop Crop of Michigan a correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, of September 4, says:—

"The cultivation of hops was attempted in Macomb county, twenty-five years ago, but it proved a failure with Mr. Curtis, the first gentleman who experimented with that crop. Fourteen years ago Dr. J. S. Smith, of Armada, set out six acres of his farm in Hops; twelve years ago a yard of four acres, and the year after five acres more. He has also two yards of four and five acres, which will bear for the first time the present year. The first three mentioned yards will produce this year the thirteenth, twelfth, and eleventh crops respectively. Either of these yards will yield 1500 pounds in a fair year. There is not a Hop-yard in the State that is superior, if equal, to any of the three. The heavy growth of vine and the superior quality of Hops cannot be beat this year. His two other yards have in bearing a superior quality of Hops though not so abundant.

"Macomb county seems to have the soil that I especially adapted to hops. Dr. Smith is acknowledged here as the sample hop-raiser of the county. By his example, aid, and enterprise a large amount of ground is now in bearing hop-yards, not only in Macomb county, but in the adjoining counties of St. Clair, Lapeer, and Oakland. During 1864-5 and 1866 Mr. Smith bought about two-thirds of the crop, and paid over $100 000 per year for the same, making the crop in this and adjoining counties worth over $150 000 per year. The last year he bought $10,000 worth, the balance being sent forward by the growers. Dr. Smith furnished nearly all the hop roots to the neighbors, and took his pay in hops when the roots came in bearing. Many wealthy farmers owe their present affluence and superior farm buildings to the start which they thus obtained. Dr. Smith's method, which has proved so successful, is to select a rich soil, prepare it well for corn; plant corn and at the same time hops, putting the hops seven feet apart. Every fall he piles the manure on the hop roots or hills—the more the better—together with lime, plaster, and all the ashes that can be gathered in the neighborhood. In the spring spreads the manure, put two cedar poles to the hill, from eighteen to twenty-two feet long—he longer the pole the better—and two or three vines to the pole. During the early part of the season plough the furrows each way, deep enough to bring up the subsoil midway between the hops. Go through them with a cultivator eight or ten times, or often enough to keep the ground mellow and kill all the weeds and grass. The theory is that a large growth of vines must be produced to get a good quality and abundant crop. In 1860 the Doctor picked 2500 pounds from an acre and an eighth, which had previously been used twenty-five years as a barnyard.

"Let the hop get fully matured before the picking is commenced and the seeds are ripe. A better quality of Hops are harvested, and the vines do not bleed as much. Many yards have the root materially weakened by cutting the vines too early, so that next year the roots have not strength enough to produce a good crop on account of the bleeding. It would pay the hop-raiser to close the end of the vine when cut, and stop the bleeding. In the next year's crop he would be amply remunerated.

"The magnitude of the business of hop-raising in these counties may be gathered from the statement below of the number of hop-raisers and acres of bearing yards in Macomb, St. Clair, Lapeer, and Oakland counties, commencing with Macomb.

"It is expected that the crop will average about five hundred pounds to the acre, very good judges of the crop being of the opinion that it will be about that amount. Should this be the case the crop statistics in the four counties will be about as follows:—

	Growers.	Acres.	Bales.	Pounds.
Macomb	218	963	2412	481 500
St. Clair	75	806	916	183,600
Oakland	35	140	310	62 000
Lapier	19	110	275	55,000
Total	342	1021	2913	782 500

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Internal Revenue Matters—A Consultation Between Commissioner Rollins and Secretary McCulloch.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Appointment of Supervisors.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner Rollins were closeted again this morning, but nothing definite was done relative to the appointing of the Supervisors. Last Saturday Rollins sent to the Secretary for the papers of recommendation accompanying the nominations for Supervisors, for the purpose of referring to some of them. The clerk of the Treasury who has charge of the papers, sent the nominations back with the papers called for. McCulloch supposed Mr. Rollins had withdrawn the list. This, however, was a mistake of the clerk, which was satisfactorily explained to the Secretary by Rollins, and the names were returned. Rollins has not withdrawn any of the nominations made.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Mounted Men Fire Upon Negroes.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.—A company of fifteen or twenty men entered the town of Versailles, Ky., last Monday evening, firing upon a number of negroes. The people of the town soon organized, and returned the fire, and the assailants were driven off, losing two of their number by capture, and having several wounded.

Christmas Mill, three miles from the city, has been on one or two occasions surrounded by armed negroes with the evident intention of taking forcible possession of it. The mill employes opened fire upon the negroes, driving them off, and wounding one in the heel.

A servant girl, named Nellie R. Conuor, living on the Salt River road, was dragged from her home a few nights since by a body of ten men, who stripped, tarred, and feathered her.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—At Newton Falls, yesterday afternoon, much damage was done by a severe hail-storm. The hail-stones were in some places three inches long and one inch thick.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Cotton dull at 29c. Flour dull for high grades and firmer for inferior; sales of 9000 barrels; State, $7 20@8 70; Ohio, $8 90@11 50; Western, $7 20@10; Southern, $8 90@14 60; California, $9 75@12. Wheat dull. Corn firmer and advanced; sales of 41 000 bushels at $1 16@1 23. Oats dull; sales of 35,000 bushels at 67@72c. Beef steady. Pork firm at $29 25@29 45. Lard firm at 20½@20¾c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—Cotton dull, nominally 29. Flour dull, and market favors buyers, but is without decided change. Wheat firmer and steady; good to prime, $2 25@2 50. Corn weak; white, $1 15@1 21; yellow, $1 27@1 30. Oats, 68@72c. Rye, $1 40. Mess Pork excited, with an advancing tendency, and holders demand an advance; sales at $35. Bacon very quiet; rib sides, 17½; clear sides, 17½@17¾; sm ulders, 14½. Hams, 22. Lard excited with an advancing tendency; sales at 22.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125⅝	Pacific M. S. Co.	104
N. Y. and E. R.	49¾	Western U. Tel.	34¼
Ph. and Read. R.	91¾	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	102
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	56¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86¾	Mil. and St. P. com	87⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	86¾	Adams Express Co.	49¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86¼	Wells' Fargo.	25½
Chi. and R. I. R.	103	U. S. Express	45½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108¾	Tennessee 6s, new	67½
Gold	144⅝	Market heavy.	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Shars wood. Miscellaneous rules and motions were again under consideration to day.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Allison, P. J. The Court met this morning at 10 o'clock, but owing to the Sheriff's continued inability to make a proper return of the Grand Jury venire, the signature of Judge Stroud still being wanted Judge Allison was again under the necessity of adjourning until to-morrow.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The following real estate and stocks were sold at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to day:—

MARKET STREET, Nos. 913 and 915—Valuable Store $33,200

FRANKFORD ROAD, Nos. 2225, 2227 and 2229—Hotel, Store, and Dwelling $6000, $6500

JUDSON, North of Hare—Brick Dwelling $1825

ALLEN—Two Brick Dwellings $1450

GRAY—Two Brick Dwellings $1700

BROWN—Two Frame Dwellings $1975

GROUND RENT—$70 a year $975

STEAMBOAT, known as WM. CHAMPION, 1 share Point Breeze Park $110

Shed No. 27 Point Breeze Park $67½

1 share Academy Fine Arts $21

1 share Philadelphia Library $44

7 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad $46

86 shares Minehill Railroad $56¾

20 shares Chesnut and Walnut Streets P. R. R. Co $44¾

100 shares Central Transportation Co $55

50 shares Green and Coates P. R. R. Co. $32 50

$ 000 First Mortgage Bonds Steubenville and Indiana R. R. Co. ..... 75 per ct.

$250 City 6 per cent. Loan $102¾

$250 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan ..... 81¼ per ct.

100 shares Empire Transportation Co. $62 0

15 shares Enterprise Insurance Co. $49 50

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1602 60 Am Gold	144¾	13 sh Penna R.	ls. 54⅝
$200 5-20s '60, JY cp	85.109	11 do.	ls. 54¾
$1900 City 6s, Old	100¾	200 do.	ls 830. 54¾
$500 do. New	103¾	14 sh 2d and 3d	51
$10000 Pa 6s, W Lcp	92¾	100 sh Leh Nav	60. 29¾
$700 Pa 6s, 2 series	103¾	100 sh Read	30 w. 45¾
$100 do. 30. 85 wn.	108	8 do.	trf. 45¾
$1000 Read 6s '70	105¾	200 do.	ls. 45¾
32 sh Sch N stk	9		

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s. New	103¾	100 sh Leh Nav	21¾
$3000 do. New	ls. 103¾	15 sh Leh V R. b5 wn.	55
$2000 Leh 6s gold 1	87½	50 sh Penna R.	s. 54¾
200 sh Reading	ls. 45¾	20 do.	s. 54¾
100 do.	s10. 45¾	393 do.	ls. 05. 55
200 do.	ls 810. 45 6w		

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The sales of gold yesterday were further advanced to 144⅝@145 per cent. The bulls of the Gold Room seem quite confident of maintaining their new upward movement, though there is nothing new in the exchange market or in the political situation or even the scarcity of the cash gold to stimulate the premium. The mere force of speculation, however, is made effective for an advance, while money is so cheap in the open market, as at present, and the buyers of gold for the rise can readily borrow the means to carry all they have the nerve to risk their judgment on. Some loans upon gold were made free of interest to-day; others paid 2½@2¾ per cent. per annum. The Room was much excited when the price touched 145 per cent. The subsequent feeling was somewhat steadier."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, SITUated No. 1016 CHERRY Street.
Apply to W. H. JONES,
9 5 7t No. 1625 MARKET Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
8 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

FIFTH EDITION

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The International Yacht Race—Comments by the London "Times" on American Affairs—The Recent Solar Eclipse.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The proposed race between the American yacht Sappho and the English yacht Aline will not occur. Captain Baldwin, of the Sappho, challenged the Aline to race across the channel from Cowes to Cherbourg, France, and return, for a purse of £50. The Aline is to be laid up for the season, and her owner therefore declines to enter her for the race.

Telegrams have been received here, announcing the complete success of the expedition of German gentlemen who went to Asia to make observations on the recent total eclipse of the sun. They chose the best possible place for the observation—namely, Aden, in Arabia—and were supplied with photographic instruments and other scientific apparatus. The despatches state that six photographic views of the eclipse were obtained, four of which are perfect.

The *Times* of this morning has an editorial on Indian affairs in the United States, and speaks of the policy towards the red men as one of consideration and forbearance between contending races, but as too costly as not much longer to be pursued.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The steamship Germania sailed to-day, for Europe, with $320,000 in specie.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	125⅝	West. Union Tele.	34
N. Y. and E. R.	46½	Toledo & Wabash	56½
Ph. and Rea. R.	91	Clev. and Tol. R.	102
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	87⅝
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	86¼	Adams Express	50
Chi. and N. W. com	86½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86¼	U. S. Express Co.	45½
Chi. and R. I. R.	102⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	67½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	108¾	Gold	144⅝
Pac. M. S. Co.	104	Market steady.	

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card